INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 190 BOMBAY FRIDAY JULY 27 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
28 July	Kaisar-i-Hind	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi*		16,619
11 „	Macedonia		11,120
18 „	Maloja x		20,837
25 „	Malwa		10,953
1 Sep.	Rajputana*		16,568
8 „	Mantua		10,946
15 „	Naldera*		16,088
22 „	Ranpura		16,601
29 „	Razmak@		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi		16,619
27 „	Razmak@		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x		20,847
17 „	Ranchi		16,650
24 „	Macedonia*		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura		16,601
8 „	Maloja x		20,837
15 „	Razmak		10,602
22 „	Malwa *		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera *		16,088
12 „	Rajputana		16,568
19 „	Mantua *		10,946
26 „	Ranchi		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x		16,572
9 „	Ranpura		16,601
16 „	Morea *		10,953
23 „	Razmak		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi		16,619
23 „	Rajputana		16,568
30 „	Maloja x		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi		16,650
13 „	Ranpura		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi		16,619
27 „	Naldera *		16,088

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES —

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
2nd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits and China
15th „	†Mirzapore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
16th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	17th July	31st July
*Awa Maru ..	6028	4th Aug.	18th Aug.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	16th „	30th „
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29th „	12th Sept.
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15th Sept.	28th „
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	14th Oct.

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly (For EUROPE.)

Kamo Maru	26th July
Katori Maru	9th Aug.
Atsuta Maru	23rd August

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Suwa Maru	25th July
Fushimi Maru	8th August

Orient California Service

Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Taiyo Maru	7th Aug.
Tenyo Maru	21st August

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days. South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Tacoma Maru ..	18th July	26th July
Indus Maru ..	27th „	31st „
Borneo Maru ..	9th Aug.	21st Aug.
Honolulu Maru ..	23rd „	4th Sept.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Sept.	21st „
Celebes Maru ..	23rd „	2nd Oct.

* Passenger Steamer.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
27th July	Vita ..	Busreh via Karachi
1st Aug.	Ellora ..	East and South Africa
1st „	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
15th „	Karapara ..	East and South Africa
29th „	Khandalla ..	East and South Africa
12th Sept.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
19th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHAITANYA TO VIVEKANANDA

SKETCHES OF THE LIVES & TEACHINGS OF SHRI CHAITANYA, SANKARA DEVA, HARIDAS, RAMAPRASAD, RAMAKRISHNA PARAMAHAMSA & SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

In this book are presented the sketches of six saints, five Bengali and one Assamese Both in their individual character and teaching and in their historic setting, they differ widely one from the other..... Yet it is the ancient philosophy of the Hindus that finds varied utterance in the discourses of Chaitanya, the poems of Ramprasad, the sayings of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa and the missionary speeches of Vivekananda.

We have in these sketches tried to give not only a detailed biography of the saints and teachers but also a succinct account of the Philosophy and religion which each of them taught or propounded. The details of their life even in the case of those removed from us by centuries, are happily preserved to us in native chronicles of exceptional value. We have drawn on them and unfolded in the usual biographical manner, the various stages of their lives, their doings, the religious and social reforms they effected and the missions or sects, if any, which they founded. These lives are full of interest for the student of religion as they shed the most powerful light on the journey of the soul its upward ascent as exemplified in some of the most gifted types of religious men known to India or even outside it. In describing the teachings of the various saints, their special and historic versions of the Hindu faith, we have throughout drawn on the utterances and poems as the case may be, or of the individual saints themselves. Those utterances and poems have a unique individual value and give us wonderful glimpses with the inner life of the saints in a manner which mere biographical details cannot reveal. But apart from their intrinsic merit as revealing the inner life and perfection of the saints, they also serve to put forth in fresh and undying language the great truths of the Hindu Religion, conceived though they be in Vaishnava, Sakta or Vedantic modes of thought and utterance. With illustrations.

Price Re. One and Annas eight.

To Subscribers of the "Indian Review" Re. 1-4.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 (Five) one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,
Publishers, Sunkurama Chetty Street,
MADRAS.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. -8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES, Bombay

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21079.

BANKING.

The Lalubhai Samaldas Peoples' Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Membership—Open only to residents of Bombay and its suburbs.

SHARES —Are available on application No brokerage is allowed. Last Dividend on shares paid @ 6¼ %.

DEPOSITS —Are accepted from Members and Non-Members in Current Account Savings Bank Account and Fixed Deposit Account, rates allowed in Current % @ 2½% Savings Bank @ 5 % on daily balance and 5½ % Fixed Deposit for 12 months.

LOANS —Are granted to members only on personal sureties and also on the security of Government papers, Life policies, on first Mortgage of immovable property on manufactured goods and raw commodities.

AUDIT —Of the Bank is made annually by a Special Auditor of the Government.

For further particulars apply to :— R. S. MEHTA, Manager.
SARDAR BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1927

ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

THE ORIENTAL'S

INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS		ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	13545 for Rs. 2,96,42,000	1925	Rs. 92,66,000
1926	17371 „ „ 3,91,39,000	1926	„ 1,05,33,000
1927	21418 „ „ 4,68,04,075	1927	„ 1,21,53,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 10½ CRORES.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.

Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.

Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56]

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper .....Time of delivery.....

If you Want

What you want when you want it you can get what you want quickest by the use of an advertisement in the Classified Columns of the "Bombay Chronicle." All kinds of wants are filled quickly where the "Bombay Chronicle" advertisements are employed.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by a well established Indian Life Office for District Agencies in Bombay, Maharashtra, Guzrat and Sindh. Very liberal terms. Only experienced and influential gentlemen need apply to Box No. 2165, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1055

WANTED HUZUR SECRETARY, having experience of correspondence and drafting work. Graduate preferable. Apply stating terms and qualifications to HUZUR PERSONAL ASSISTANT, Dharampur. Address—"Sea View" Narayan Dabholker Road, Malbar Hill, Bombay.

A 30810

1. Post ELECTRICAL ENGINEER (In charge of entire Electrical and Mechanical installations)

2. Salary upto 1,500/- according to qualifications. Free furnished accommodation.

Will be guided in all matters of leave travelling allowance, security, pensions etc. by State Rules.

Apply with photograph and copies of certificates, (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered). to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Shri Rewai Maharaj Dev, ALWAR.

30766

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MOSQUITORID—Are you troubled by Mosquitoes at night? If so try "MOSQUITORID." Price 12 ans. per 2 ozs. bottle. Packing Postage Extra. Cash with order. Apply to:—U. R. MENDES, 521, Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

T R1023

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21288.

LOANS.

2500 Loan without interest for ten years. Initial Investment Rupees Six. Concession enlistment till 29th. July. Loan granting date fixed 31st. July. 1928. Particulars: BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LIMITED, Bombay, 2.

R1072

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

BRITISH BUILT SINGER CARS—WE beg to announce to our patrons that we have now received a fresh Consignment of Singer Junior Models, with different Colours. Junior model comfortable car, 4 door full 4 Seater luggage carrier, horn, etc., complete Rs. 2,550. Deferred payments arranged. Spare parts for all models always in stock and Service behind every sale, AIMIJA AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, NEW Queen's Road.

M 30820

BOOKS.

READY FOR SALE—AFGHAN BADSHAH, the biography of his Majesty Amir Amanullah Khan, The King of Afghanistan, by Khan Mahd. Hussein Khan, Chief Director of Public Instruction Kabul. Price Rs. 2/8- postage Extra. Sh. Qaim Din, Banglow No. 307, Wanjawadi, Mahim, Bombay.

L R1066

POPE'S "RAPE OF THE LOCK"

EDITED WITH ELABORATE introduction, copious notes, elegant paraphrase, and illuminating commentaries by Mr. Keshavlal L. Oza, M.A., Senior Professor of English, Bahuddin College, Junagad (Kathiawar); 440 pp. Cloth, Gilt, V.P.P. for Rs. 3-7-0. The Nonesuch (Bristol University Quarterly) writes: "With remarkable erudition, the author has given in the present work a body of notes which should suffice the needs of an Indian student who requires information on any points arising from the study of the poem." Apply for copies to the AUTHOR at Junagad.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL
MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements,
Home Comforts.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem.
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
(Family suites with bath available
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL"

PROFESSION

POONA RACES.—Don't risk your fortune blindly in the Poona Races. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Office hours 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.

P S.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th to 17th August, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NENSEY SHIVJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25-7-28. 30821

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPG. AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, 1928, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet made up for the year ending 31st March, 1928.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

5th.—To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th July, 1928.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st August to the 21st August, 1928, both days inclusive.

The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after Thursday, the 16th day of August, 1928, to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on Wednesday, the 1st August, 1928, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last registered address. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay on receipt of this, so that the Dividend Warrants may not be lost or misdirected.

30826

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MFG. COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, 1928, at 4.20 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet made for the year ended 31st March, 1928.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1928-29 and to fix their remuneration.

5th.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE
SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th July, 1928.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, to TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1928, both days inclusive.

The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after Thursday, the 16th day of August, 1928, to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on Wednesday, the 1st August, 1928, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last registered address. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay on receipt of this, so that the Dividend Warrants may not be lost or misdirected.

30827

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for wiring certain Staff quarters and Hostels in the Muslim University, Aligarh, for electrification.

A sum of Rs. 50,000 has been provided in the Budget for this purpose.

Printed copy of the specifications and conditions can be had from the Registrar Muslim University on payment of Rs. 6/8/-. Apply not later than August 15th, 1928.

30823

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, 1928, at 4-10 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1928.

2nd.—To Declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1928-29 and to fix their remuneration.

5th.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DAMODHER THACKERSEY
MOOLJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th July, 1928.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, 1928, to TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1928, both days inclusive.

The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after THURSDAY, the 16th day of August, 1928, to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on Wednesday, the 1st August, 1928.

The SHAREHOLDERS AT AHMEDABAD are advised to receive payments of their Dividends from Mr. Motilal Govindlal Karsondas, residing at Sankdi Sherri, Ahmedabad, on presenting their share Certificates and the Warrants duly signed.

30825

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF FURNITURE FOR NEW MAIN LINE STATION BUILDING AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOMBAY.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders together with designs, for the supply of furniture for the new main line station building at Victoria Terminus.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions, specifications and drawings on which the tenders will be received can be had from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set, which amount will not be returned.

3. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for supply of furniture for the New Station Building at Victoria Terminus." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday, the 27th August, 1928.

5. The result of Tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL.
Agent,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, dated 24th July, 1928

30814

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Pencils, penholders, etc., bearing the well-known trade marks "HIMALAYA, CHANDRA MAHAL, MOTOR, MONOPOLE, METOR, AURORA, COW, FOX, TREASURY, SARASWATI, DIL KHOOSH, DIL BAHAR, DO RANGI, GANGA JAMNA, PEACOCK, LUXURIA, BONUS, METROPOLE, SIMLA, GOLDEN HORSE, MAGNUS, GEM, MANEK, GOWHAR, CHITRA LEKHA, TARA, PANAMA, MEMORIAL, LONG TOM, KANT, etc., and largely sold in India, Burma and Ceylon, and other countries are manufactured by our clients, H. C. Kurz., Ltd. of Nurnberg (Germany) and they alone are the proprietors of the said trade marks and they alone are entitled either themselves or through their agents to import, sell and deal in such goods throughout India, Burma and Ceylon and any body infringing our clients said rights will be liable to legal proceedings.

Dated this 26th day of July, 1928.

CHOKSEY & CO.,
Attorneys for H. C. Kurz, Ltd.,
of Nurnberg (Germany).

30823

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our clients Messrs. H. C. KURZ, LTD., Nurnberg (Germany), to the public and particularly to all Stationery Importers and Dealers in India that the Agency given to Mr. S. V. Kasbeker of the goods manufactured by our clients such as pencils, holders, etc., and bearing different trade marks such as HIMALAYA, CHANDRA MAHAL, MOTOR, MONOPOLE, METEOR, AURORA, COW, FOX, TREASURY, SARASWATI, DIL KHOOSH, DIL BAHAR, DO RANGI, GANGA JAMNA, PEACOCK, LUXURIA, BONUS, METROPOLE, SIMLA, GOLDEN HORSE. MAGNUS, GEM, MANEK, GOWHAR, CHITRA LEKHA, TARA, PANAMA, MEMORIAL, LONG TOM KANT, etc., is terminated as from the 18th day of July, 1927, and the said Mr. S. V. Kasbeker since then is no more our clients representative for India and that he has no right to import, sell or deal in those articles bearing the above trade marks, which are the sole property of our clients.

Dated this 26th day of July, 1928.

CHOKSEY & CO.,
Attorneys for H. C. Kurz, Ltd.,
of Nurnberg (Germany).

30824

IN THE TOWNSHIP COURT OF MYINGYAN.

SMALL CAUSE SUIT NO. 17 OF 1928.
SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.
(Code of Civil Procedure, Order 5, Rules 1 and 5)

N. C. GHOSE ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
N. C. PATEL ..... Defendant.

To

N. C. PATEL of Messrs. Chaturbhai Shamalbhai Patel and Co., Leather Washer Merchant, Nadiad, District Kaira, B. B. and C. I. Railway, India.

WHEREAS Plaintiff instituted a suit against you for recovery of Rs. 50 you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by a duly authorized Pleader of the Court duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1928, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the above-named Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 20th day of June, 1928.

Exempt from process-fee.

M. SAW PE.
For Township Judge,
Myingyan.

30818

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 1999—25-7-28.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai UTTAMBAI, widow of Premji Kanji, late of Jafrabad, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, without occupation at the time of her death, residing at Jafrabad in Janjira State in Kathiawar .. Deceased. JUTHALAL TULSIDAS, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Cloth Merchant, residing at Ghatkoper in District Thana, the duly constituted attorney of Jamnadas Jivraj, a landlord, residing at Jaffrabad in Janjira State, in Kathiawar, and at present also residing at Jaffrabad in Janjira State, in Kathiawar ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Charles Gordon Hill Fawcett, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixteenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR

The 16th day of July, 1928.
Messrs. KANUBHAI & SHASTRI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

30819

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY BENJAMIN, DEWJEE KANJEE AND OTHERS, CHESTERFIELD SUITES, SIDEBOARDS, ALMYRAHS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Anchorage", Apollo Bunder, very valuable, artistic, made-to-order furniture by Benjamin, Dewjee Kanjee and others, glassware, crockery, dinning tables, arm and without arm, chairs, drawing room, Chesterfield suites, side-boards, almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, chest of drawers, reclining sofas, cup-boards, bedsteads, hat-stands, meat-safes, ice-box, teapoys, large dumb-waiter, etc., etc.

The property of L. D. L. Buckley, Esq., of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE, OIL ENGINE, FURNITURE, ETC., LYING IN A TOBACCO FACTORY AT BANDRA, OPPOSITE DR. D'MONTE'S MEDICAL HALL NEAR TANK.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 1101 of 1928 (The London Eastern and American Trading Co. vs. Ratanlal), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the Factory at Bandra.

All the goods such as one lot of Turkish and Egyptian tobacco and cut-tobacco, loose cigarettes, a tobacco machine, oil engine, furniture such as writing tables, chairs, cupboards, "Godrej" safe on stand, etc., lying in shop at Bandra, carried on in the name and style of Khedival Tobacco Co. in separate lots or as a going concern.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the delivery of the goods to be taken on the next day and the above is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES SITUATED AT SONAPUR LANE, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Thatte and Co. Attorneys for Mr. Madhav Shrihari and another, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Narayan Mahadeo Nakhwa and Gopal Mahadeo Nakhwa, the Mortgagors, in pursuance of the powers of sale contained under the Indentures of Mortgages following:—

(1) Mortgage dated 27th June, 1927, made between Narayan Mahadeo Nakhwa of the one part and Madhav Shrihari and another of the other part in respect of the property firstly described hereunder.

(2) Mortgage dated 27th June, 1927, and made between Narayan Mahadeo Nakhwa and Gopal Mahadeo Nakhwa of the one part Narayan Mahadeo Nakhwa of the second part and Madhav Shrihari and another of the third part being the first Mortgage of the property secondly described hereunder and being the second Mortgage in respect of the property firstly described hereunder and secondly described in the said Mortgage, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable properties on SATURDAY, the 28th July, 1928 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:

PARTICULARS.

FIRTSLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or Ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the East side of Sonapur Street (Old Sonapur Lane) in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 206 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 570 New No. 2543, Old Survey No. 62, New Survey No. 8194, Cadastral Survey No. 635, Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3499 and Street No. 104-106.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or Ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the North West side of Sonapur Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 61 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 14 New No. 74, Old Survey No. 83, New Survey No. 8130, Cadastral Survey No. 627 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3499 and Street No. 54c.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Thatte and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Examiner Bdilding, Meadows Street, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
THE BANVARD MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
PRESENTS
REVUE OF REVIEWS
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
REX BEACH
has given the screen his most enthralling story of a gorgeous girl dazzled by the glamor of wealth and whirlwind romance in
THE AUCTION BLOCK
FEATURING
CHARLES RAY
AND
ELEANOR BOARDMAN
ALSO SHOWING
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
A PICTURE THAT STANDS ALONE!
CARL LAEMMLE'S
THE PHANTOM OF THE OPERA
WITH
LON CHANEY
MARY PHILBIN
NORMAN KERRY
AND A CAST OF 5,000
Like some weird musician, it plays upon the fears, the sympathies, the passions of all who sit before it.
There is breath-taking romance and adventure, every inch of the way.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
A Comedy Drama with an Oriental Setting
LEATRICE JOY
IN
EVE'S LEAVES
A Story thoroughly human—
A Picture with a laugh in every scene
Come and see the amazing climax.
A Production de Luxe.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
A REGULAR TREAT
OF
INDIAN MUSIC
TWO CONCERTS
BY
MISS LAXMIBAI
THE DISTINGUISHED STAR OF BARODA STATE
See the Scholarly display of Indian Music.
On Saturday, 28th July, at 9-30 p.m. and Sunday, 29th July, at 5-30 p.m
Admission Rs. 4-8, 3-6, 2-4, 1-12, As. 9, including tax.
Booking commenced at the Theatre.

SAKLATVALA
Election Fund :
Opposition from "Official" Labourism, quiet slipping—out of supporters to join the men with money and jobs,—union of Reaction to win Battersea out of Indian representation,—all combine to make
Battersea the Vital Indian Issue in England.
Saklatvala's party is pressed for funds, and the special needs of the Battersea contest should be appreciated and met FROM INDIA. The fight is between Imperialism, open or Labour variety and Indian freedom; and Indian advocacy in Parliament.
Subscribe at once to a special fund started by Friends of the M. P. and which receives the approval and support of Tom Mann, J. Connell (author of the Red Flag), Barnard Houghton and other friends of India.
Cash Received and Fully Accounted for by ARTHUR FIELD, 28 Ilminster Gardens, BATTERSEA, London

AMUSEMENTS.

FROM TO-MORROW NEXT WEEK
Special Programme for Krishna Cinema's Anniversary Screening after the interval of 3 years.
Krishna Film Co.'s Well-known Film
"Lalan Vanjari"
Featuring **Miss GULAB** and **Miss ARMELINE.**
STAGE DANCES as usual and SPECIAL DANCE on SUNDAY.
Remember— NEXT WEEK
To be screened at
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE.

ALL INDIA RAINFALL

ARABIAN SEA CURRENT STRENGTHENS

HEAVY SHOWERS IN GUJARAT LIKELY

POONA, July 26.

The Bay storm crossed the coast near False Point and lies this morning as a deep depression over Orissa. It has caused very heavy rain in Orissa and an extensive rain with locally heavy falls in the central parts of the country. False point reports fifteen inches of rain. The Arabian Sea current has strengthened on West Coast and in Deccan.

Rainfall has been neatly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces East, Central Provinces, Konkan, Hyderabad, Mysord, Malabar and Madras Coast North and local in Upper Burma, United Provinces West, Central India East, Bombay Deccan, and Madras Deccan. A few falls have occurred in the Punjab East and North and Gujarat.

Chief amounts are.—Amherst three inches; Tavoy, Diamond Island and Akyab two; Myitkyina three quarters; Cherrapunji four; Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling two; Saugor Island, and Daltongang one and a half; Dibrugrh and Gauati one; Hukitola fifteen; Sambalpur eight; Pachmarhi four; Bareilly and Hoshangabad three; Khandwa, and Chakrata two; Gorakhpur and Chanda one and a half; Mussoorie one; Amraoti a half, Hanamkonda three; Karwar and Belgaum two; Nizambad one and half; Bijapur, and Raichur one; Calicut, and Coconda three quarters and Masulipatam and Mercara a half.

Forcast.—An increase in Central Provinces, Central India and Berar and an extension in Bombay Deccan and Gujarat.

Heavy rainfall warning.—Rainfall is likely to be particularly heavy during the next 48 hours over the region extending from Raipur and Bilaspur districts to West Central India. An extension of heavy rain into Gujarat is still likely but may be delayed by a day.—A. P.

Surat	0.31
Akola	0.22
Amraoti	0.43
Khandwa	2.05
Hoshangabad	3.00
Saugor	0.32
Jubbulpore	0.70
Nagpur	0.04
Raipur	1.06
Chanda	1.63
Ratnagiri	0.53
Marmugao	0.73
Karwar	2.20
Ahmednagar	0.03
Poona	0.21
Sholapur	0.02
Bijapur	1.13
Belgaum	2.35
Aurangabad	0.07
Nizamabad	1.25
Hyderabad	1.15
Bangalore	0.01
Mangalore	0.33
Calicut	0.80
Trivandrum	0.18
Cuddapah	0.04
Bellary	0.01
Masulipatam	0.40
Cocanada	0.76

BOMBAY WEATHER REPORT

ARABIAN SEA CURRENT STRONG

Bombay, July 26.

General Remarks.—The storm from the Bay of Bengal has crossed coast and lies this morning as a deep depression over Orissa. It is causing heavy rain in the central parts of the country. The Arabian Sea current has strengthened on the west coast and in the Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces East, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar and the Madras Coast North, and local in the United Provinces West, the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in the Punjab East and North and Gujarat. Skies are clear in the Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan, lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana, and heavily clouded generally elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in parts of the Central Provinces, and drier in the southeast of the Peninsula and also in lower Sind. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 105 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—An increase in the Central Provinces, Central India and Berar, and an extension in the Bombay Deccan and Gujarat.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours. Ins.
Allahabad	0.04
Cawnpore	0.13
Jhansi	0.05
Hissar	0.11
Mount Abu	0.15
Veraval	0.02

highest temperature recorded in the division yesterday was 104 deg. at Jacobabad.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Hyderabad North, and local in Coorg and the Madras Coast North, while a few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan and Malabar; Ratnagiri reports 1.5", Marmagao 09", Bombay 0.5", Belgaum 0.4", Parbhani 0.5", Nizamabad 0.6", Cocanada 0.4" and Mercara 0.5". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in the southeast of the division. Maximum temperature was below normal in the Madras Coast North. Cuddalore recorded the highest maximum temperature of 101 deg. yesterday afternoon.

Special reports of heavy rainfall.—July 23rd. Sandoway (Kyaukpyu) 5.5", July 24th. Moradabad (U. P.) 6.2"; July 25th, Baripada (Orissa) 5.5".

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, July 26.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 26-7-28, Colaba Point, 0-0-0, Fort. 0-0-6, J. J. Hospital, 0-0-2.

Total since 1st June to date, Colaba Point, 57.20, Fort. 71.33, J. J. Hospital, 56.14.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927, Colaba Point, 47.93, Fort. 56.36, J.J. Hospital, 46.08.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926, Colaba Point, 35.51, Fort. 50.10, J. J. Hospital, 43.31.

INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

HEAVY FALLS IN CENTRAL INDIA

Poona, July 25.

The Bay storm has intensified further and is centred this morning near Sandheads. It is causing heavy rain in Orissa and is likely to cross the coast to-day between False Point and Saugor Island. The monsoon is strengthening in the central parts of the country and some heavy falls are reported from Central India.

Forecast.—An increase of rain in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Central Provinces, west Central India, Berar and the Bombay Deccan.

Burma.—There has been nearly general rain in Lower Burma, with a few falls in Upper Burma; Diamond Island has had 1.9", Amherst 1.5", Kyaukpyu 1.5", Akyab 1.4", Rangoon 1.2" and Toungoo 0.8". Skies are overcast in Arakan and central Burma, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and local in Bihar, while a few falls have occurred in Assam; Cuttack has had 3.0", Hazaribagh 2.5" Dhubri 2.4", Saugor Island 2.1", Balasore 2.0", Calcutta 1.5", Bogra 1.3", Sambalpur 1.3", Gaya 0.9" and Naya Dunka 0.6". Skies are overcast in Orissa, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and locally in defect in north Bengal and Assam. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in Bihar.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rainfall has occurred nearly generally in the United Provinces and Central India East, and locally in Central India west and the Central Provinces; Nowgong has had 6.0", Khandwa 3.0", Lucknow 2.3", Mainpuri 2.0", Bareilly 1.5", Indore 1.3", Chakrata 1.3", Dehra Dun 1.2", Jubbulpore 1.0" and Chanda 1.1". Skies are overcast in the central parts of the country, and moderately to heavily clouded in the United Provinces. Humidity is locally in excess in the Central Provinces West. Maximum temperature was below normal in Central India West.

Northwest India.—There has been nearly general rain in the Punjab hills, and local rain in Gujarat, with a few falls in the Punjab Southwest, Kashmir and Baluchistan: Dalhousia has had 1.0", Hansi 0.7", Murree 0.7", Simla 0.6", Surat, 0.7" and Montgomery 0.3". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in lower Sind, Gujarat, the east Punjab and Kashmir, lightly clouded in the rest of the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess in the southwest Punjab, the North-west Frontier Province and Kashmir. Maximum temperature was below normal in the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province and Rajputana and the minimum in the Punjab Southwest. The

RAINFALL IN INDIA

POONA, July 25.

Station	Past 24 hrs.	Since 1st June 1928 to date
	RAINFALL	
Rangoon	1.2	51.7
Gauhati	..	10.8
Calcutta	1.5	37.7
Cuttack	3.0	26.0
Patna	..	12.7
Benares	0.4	15.8
Allahabad	0.1	9.3
Cawnpore	0.2	7.0
Lucknow	2.3	14.0
Jhansi	0.3	5.0
Agra	0.5	4.3
Bareilly	1.5	18.9
Delhi	..	4.2
Multan	..	1.0
Peshawar	..	.0
Quetta	..	0.2
Hyderabad	..	0.4
Karachi	..	0.8
Jodhpur	..	2.7
Jaipur	..	3.4
Ajmer	..	3.3
Deesa	..	7.0
Bhuj	..	5.7
Rajkot	..	8.5
Veraval	T	8.5
Surat	0.7	15.8
Bhavnagar	0.3	5.7
Ahmedabad	0.1	16.1
Indore	1.3	13.4
Akola	0.1	10.5
Amraoti	0.1	9.9
Jubbulpore	1.0	24.4
Nagpur	..	15.7
Bombay	0.5	57.2
Ratnagiri	1.5	68.3
Karwar	0.9	58.8
Malegaon	0.1	11.9
Ahmadnagar	..	13.5
Poona	0.1	4.8
Sholapur	..	10.0
Bijapur	..	6.9
Belgaum	0.4	17.0
Aurangabad	0.1	11.0
Gulbarga	..	13.8
Raichur	..	13.7
Hyderabad	..	6.2
Bangalore	..	8.4
Mysore	..	4.1
Mangalore	0.3	57.0
Cochin	0.1	31.9
Madura	..	5.7
Madras	T	3.1
Cherrapunji	T	164.8
Simla	0.6	13.8
Mount Abu	T	16.7
Colombo	..	15.1

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 26th July 1928:

Barometer (corrected to 32 dtg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.717 inches (.033 above normal.)

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) .638 inches (.015 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 046.

Temperaturt (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.1.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.5 degrees (0.5 above normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 78.2 degrees (2.1 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 84 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 22 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 251 miles.

Velocity of maxium gust of wind during 24 hours 35 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours—0-5-0.

Total rainfall during the month 29.49.

Total rainfall during year 57.21.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 26.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	325	..
Bengal Fine	315	310
Bengal F.G.	300	295
Sindh-Punjab Fine	320	310
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	300	295
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	365	355
Nagpur Fine	365	360
Yeotmal Fine	360	350
Arvi Fine	360	350
Amraoti Fine	350	325
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	345	320
Mulkapur Fine	335	310
Khandesh Fine	320	300 10
Muthia Fine	..	..
Muthia F.G.	270	260
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	340	300
Purna F.G.G.S.	320	300
Parbhani-Sailu F.G.G.S.	..	315
Indore-Ujjain Fine	335	310
Burwah Sanavad Fine	325 30	..
Surat Fine	..	..
Broach Fine	380	..
Broach F.G.	..	..
Western M.G.	360	..
Cambodia	430	..
Miraj-Sangli	370	..
Compta Good	375 80	..
Dhollera	..	..
Kadi-Viramgam	..	..

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	148	306,277	314,083
Central India	..	298,185	306,476
Barsi and Nagar	101	318,647	202,791
Hyderabad-			
Gaorani	..	118,290	68,913
Berar	222	727,526	571,583
Central Provinces	25	307,428	228,926
Total Oomras	496	2,076,353	1,692,772
Dholera	5,723	376,142	208,728
N.-W. Provinces	..	64,757	58,271
Rajputana	..	55,140	60,667
Sind-Punjab	..	136,856	116,781
Broach	..	269,198	238,968
Coompta and Dharwar	655	141,372	133,354
Westerns-			
Northerns	351	51,262	69,109
Cocoanada	..	7	407
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	90	35,592	39,232
Persian	..	5,154	4,586
American	..	102,573	364,438
Egyptian and Afrian	670	76,389	85,179
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	..	275	678
Total	7,985	3,891,070	3,073,110

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 19th July. This year.	Last year.
Europe	2,880	747,677	371,429
Japan & China	1,675	1,229,882	1,443,171
Coast Ports	..	26,343	23,489
Up-country by Rail	..	92,834	145,281
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	47,570	7,375
Total	4,555	2,144,306	1,990,745

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Compiled in 1000's).

Week ending 21st July 1928.

	This week.	This season.	Last season.
Brought into Sight	27	14,238	19,123
Receipts at U.S. Ports	20	8,462	13,021
Exports from America:			
To Great Britain	8	1,452	2,570
To Continent	38	5,031	6,402
To Japan, Canada, etc.	16	1,198	2,102
Total	62	7,681	11,164
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	197	15,266	17,882
Deliveries to Spinners:			
Great Britain (All kinds)	51	3,681	3,106
Visible Supply:			
Stocks at American Ports		694	933
Stocks at American Interior Towns		356	390
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		1,398	2,230
Total		2,448	3,553
Last week		2,616	3,703
Difference on week		—168	—150
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		789	1,361
		This week.	Last week.
Exports of American Cotton to India		Nil.	400
Total shipped so far this season (From 1st Aug.)		69,300	69,300

PRIVATE OPINIONS ON COTTON.

Bombay, July 26.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co:—

Note.—We agree with the New Orleans cable. From the ultimate crop view, "Bears" have classed the present year with 1926 but let us see how prices ranged during July, August and September 1926. During July prices fluctuatd for January New York between 22.40 to 25.10, in August 21.57 to 23.95 and in September 21.65 to 24.40.

It is evident from the above that fluctuations were wild during 1925. We believe the present prices are not far from bottom and a reaction likely. We favour buying at the level and believe on any crop scare speculative "Shorts" will have to cover up in absence of Southern hedge selling.

Mr. Theodore H. Price writes in "Commerce & Finance" dated 27th Ultimo regarding what Mr. and Mrs. Weevil doing:

"And finally there is the boll weevil. President Coolidge should immediately call a special session of Congress to investigate the innocuous inactivity of these hitherto beneficent bugs. Can it be that they have turned Republican in the hope that they can destroy the Democratic solidarity of Dixie by permitting the production of a good sized cotton crop? At all events a thorough-going inquiry is in order, for our impeccable Department of Agriculture reports that Mr. and Mrs. Weevil are not emerging as they should, nor multiplying with even normal rapidity. It seems impossible that an insect which was born and bred in the South should be so recreant to his duty as a friend of a cotton farmer, but he certainly appears to be asleep at the switch and Senator Heflin ought to be asked to wake him up."

Messrs. Vurdhman & Co:—

The present improved crop out-look is not a certainty for a large crop and until we have passed through August and September months no reliable crop estimate will be helpful to form ideas about price tendency. Time might prove that the better crop prospects were exaggerated and present decline was nothing more than the result of "premature causation" which is very often evidenced in speculatives activities. As long as the weather continues favourable prices may grind or decline a little but we believe at present level of prices all bearish factors are well discounted and as the market is liquidated it will be profitable to buy scale down.

Texas cotton can promise more and do less and promise less and do more than any other thing alive.

A late crop is not always a small crop.

In July and August the crop always loses.

Showery weather brings the boll weevil. Hot sunshine kills the weevil. But drought kills the weel and plants.

Messrs. Breul and Co.:—

The ready demand has entirely fallen away and unless America comes to the rescue of this market with renewed upward movement, it looks to us to be only a matter of time before lower prices will be ruling here, and we are of the opinion that for "the present" the bull side of the market is best avoided and we think our friends will do better by selling in strong markets for quick turn-over.

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 25.

Silver—Bazaars small buyers. China Banks small sellers. Market is quiet.

Spot	27-5/16
Forward	27-5/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 25.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-10 1/2.

LINSEED.

London, July 25.

Linseed Calcutta ton—
£17-15 July-Aug Shipment Re-sellers.
£17-16-3 Aug Shipment Sellers.
Linseed La Plata c i f ton—
£15-10 July-Aug Shipment Paid.
Linseed Bombay—
£18-2-6 July-Aug Shipment Nominal.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 25.

Cottonseed Bombay ton—
£9-5 July-Aug Shipment Sellers.
Castorseed Bombay ton—
£17-12-6 July-Aug Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria ton—
£18-18-9 July-Aug Shipment Sellers.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, July 25.

T T Berlin on London	20.35-3/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.07-7/8
T T Brussels on London	34.91
T T Madrid on London	Unquoted
T T Milan on London	92.84
T T Berne on London	25.24
T T Paris on London	124.11
T T London on Prague	163.93

LONDON METAL.

London, July 25.

Copper English Best Selected £66 1/8.
Copper Braziers £76 3/4.
Yellow Metal £65.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £21 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £13 3/8.
Tin English Ingots £217 1/2.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

FAVOURABLE WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT—NEW ORLEANS SELLING—MODERATE SUPPORT OWING TO LATENESS AND WEEVIL—FUTURES 10 TO 8 POINTS LOWER.

New York, July 25.

The New York futures market was again easy to-day owing to considerable selling from New Orleans influenced by favourable weekly Government weather Report. This report was expected to be a bearish one and being discounted failed to cause a sharp fall in prices. On the contrary from a decline of about 21 points after the weekly report prices recovered on short covering. It is believed that owing to the lateness of the crop and weevil possibility moderate support came forward. In connection with boll-weevil infestation a New Orleans firm states that is heavy and serious too. The market closed steady at a decline of 10 to 8 points. Spot Cotton market ruled firm and prices improved 15 points to 21.10c. If this firmness is due to trade buying, we believe the lightness of cotton stocks in U. S. A. will easily harden prices.

The New Orleans futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 11 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points to 20.60c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York:—

January highest 20.39 (at the opening) lowest 20.18 (at 11-09 a.m.)

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 25th inst as under:—

"Weekly weather report favourable owing to lateness and weevil possibility of attracting moderate support."

Reuter:—"Market was easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by more favourable crop conditions, but later advanced partially on covering."

From New York:—"Government weather report considered favourable. Drought broken in large sections in Western Belt. Crop prospects decidedly better owing to good weather for crop in Cotton Belt. Liquidation has already been large and short interest greatly increased recently. Immediate course of the market depends on the weather."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 25.

October	20.57	—.10
December	20.36	—.10
January	20.29	—.09
March	20.23	—.08
May	20.11	—.09
Middling Spot	21.10 plus	.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 25.

October	19.98	—.11
January	19.85	——
Middling Spot	20.60	—.10

NEW YORK.

New York, July 25.

New York 11 a.m.—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	20.54
January	20.24
March	20.19

New York Noon Call—

October	20.58
January	20.31
March	20.24

New Orleans 9-30 a.m.—

July	20.32
October	19.94
January	19.80

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 25.

Bales

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 3006
Day's Exports to Great Britain 1006
Day's Exports to the Continent 21000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 25-7-28	8380000	13042000
Receipts Yesterday do.	3000	6000
Exports to date do.	7420000	11143000
Stock at Ports 20-7-28	694000	993000
" Interior Towns do.	356000	390000
" Liverpool 20-7-28	789000	1224000
Visible Supply 20-7-28	2448000	3551000
Quantity in Sight do.	14238000	19123000

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 25.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 4 1/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 1/4 per cent.

LIVERPOOL

VERY QUIET MARKET—FAVOURABLE WEATHER REPORTS—FUTURES 18 TO 16 POINTS LOWER—SALES 5,000 BALES.

Liverpool July 25.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a decline of 15 points in sympathy with overnight decline in American Cotton Exchanges. The weather reports were mostly favourable and in the absence of any important selling prices recovered a few points by noon. However this improvement was lost during the afternoon and the market closed easy at a decline of 18 to 16 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 4 points to 11.54d. per lb. and sales amounted to 5,000 Bales.

Empire futures closed easy at a decline of 17 points while short covering and scattered buying hardened Egyptian futures by 23 to 13 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) "Light rains in Texas."

(2) "Weekly Government Weather Report favourable, Beneficial rains West. Weather map favourable."

The Liverpool market closing 4 p.m. Sriday the 3rd. August until 11 a.m. Tuesday the 7th August.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Weather conditions during the past week have been favourable. Conditions are improving over the entire belt. The Demand is not sufficient to sustain the market. Market is discounting a good Bureau report."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cables:—

"New York October 20.75 plus .08 lowest 20.46—.11."

Weekly weather report summary:—"General condition of the crop shows from fair to very good but mostly good to very good. Report on the whole very favourable though crop still late. Market had discounted this report. New York eased on heavy New Orleans selling.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., Bombay have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends under yesterday's date:—

Liverpool, 9-00 a.m.—

"Light rains Texas. East Belt generally fair, balance entire Belt partly cloudy".

Liverpool, 5-25 p.m.—

"Weekly weather report favourable. Good progress and "growth has been made practically entire Belt."

The Official Weather Report issued to-day states that there has been less rain in the Eastern Belt, while beneficial showers have occurred in the Western dry districts. Moreover the seasonable character of warmth of condition prevalent in general during the past week are regarded as favourable to the cotton crop.

Market was easy on an increased selling pressure stimulated by more favourable weather conditions, but later advanced partially on covering.

The following cable is also to hand from New Orleans:—

"Market discounted crop improvement and acreage. Technical position better. Do not look for any big move until after Bureau, but unless Bureau sensationally bearish, believe higher prices will be seen as athough damage so far slight. Boll-weevil infestation heavy and serious. Crop scares are almost a certainty."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"New York Cables:—People talking of crop fourteen millions, bales."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 25.

	Opening	Closing	
July	11.00	10.96	—.18
August		10.80	—.18
September		10.85	—.17
October	10.79	10.77	—.17
November		10.67	—.17
December		10.66	—.17
January	10.69	10.67	—.16
February		10.67	—.16
March	10.69	10.67	—.16
April		10.66	—.17
May	10.69	10.66	—.17
June		10.63	—.17
July		10.60	—.17
Middling Spot		11.54	—.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 25.

Bales

BOMBAY.

SHORT COVERING AND BULL SUPPORT—STRONG LIVERPOOL ON HEAVY RAINS OVER COTTON-BELT—CLOSED FIRM.

Bombay, July 26.

Following a decline of 10 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 395 for Broach A.M. and steadily improved on general buying and short covering. Liverpool opened firm at a rise of 12 points and was followed by further improvements of 4 points. The firmness was reflected here and prices closed firm at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J.A.	..	378	0 0
Broach A.M.	..	401	4 0
Oomra D.J.	..	370	0 0
Bengal D.J.	..	329	0 0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 26.

The forward market opened firm at Rs. 402|- for Broach A.-M. delivery on reports of heavy rain over the Eastern belt. There was absence of selling and prices after declining As. 8|- closed at about the highest of the day at 6-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J.-A.	.....	379	8 0
Broach A.-M.	.....	401	12 0
Oomra D.-J.	.....	371	0 0
Bengal D.-J.	.....	328	0 0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 26.

July	236.10
October	239.30
January	238.00

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, July 26.

Bengal	327	D.-J.
Broach	401	A.-M.
Broach	378	J.-A.
Umra	370	D.-J.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, July 26.

Bengal	321	314	307	299	.....
S. P.	319	312	305	297	.....
Rajputana	321	314	307	299	.....
Broach	395	390	380	373	.....
S. D.	390	385	378	371	.....
P. A.	403	398	391	383	.....
K. V.	386	381	376	369	.....
Dholera	383	378	373	366	.....
Kalajin	381	378	373	366	.....
Cutch	.....	386	381	374	.....
Surat	450	445	440	435	.....
Rajpipla	446	441	436	431	.....
Navsari	470	465	460	455	.....
Umra No 3	375	368	361	351	.....
C. P. No. 1	397	390	383	373	.....
C. P. No. 2	386	379	372	362	.....
Khandesh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muthia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern	.....	.....	382	377	370 363
Comptah	.....	.....	.....	397	387 377

Sales at Liverpool	5000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 25.

Scinde Fully Good	8.05	—.05
Scinde Fine	8.30	—.05
Scinde Superfine	8.55	—.05
Bengal Good	7.80	—.05
Bengal Fully Good	8.05	—.05
Bengal Fine	8.30	—.05
Oomra Good	8.35	—.05
Oomra Fully Good	8.65	—.05
Oomra Fine	8.95	—.05
Broach Fully Good	9.50	—.05
Broach Fine	9.75	—.05
Broach Superfine	10.00	—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 25.

July	18.58 plus	.23
August	18.58 plus	.23
September	18.83 plus	.13
October	18.98 plus	.13
November	18.98 plus	.13
December	19.11 plus	.13
January	19.08 plus	.13
February	19.08 plus	.13
March	19.19 plus	.13
April	19.19 plus	.13
May	19.21 plus	.13
June	19.21 plus	.13
July	19.21 plus	.13
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	19.45	—.50

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 26.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 50|11; Lowest Rs. 50|6|6; Closing Rs. 50|8|6.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 49|6|6; Lowest Rs. 49|3|6; Closing Rs. 49|4|6.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 4|9|0; Closing Rs. 4|9|3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 56|11; Highest Rs. 56|14|6; Lowest Rs. 56|0; Closing Rs. 56|12|6.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.).

Bombay, July 26.

GOLD.

Ready	21	8	0
1 Sawan	21	8	0
2 Sawan	21	8	6
National City	21	9	0
N. Manordass	21	8	6
N. Motilall	21	8	0

SILVER.

London Ready	27	5	0
London Forward	27	5	0
America Cent.	59	13	0
China Opening	2	8	8
China Closing	2	8	8
Ready	62	13	0

1 Sawan Opening 62-8; Highest 62-11; Lowest 62-6; Now. 62-8.
Tejimundi 0-8-0
2 Sawan Opening 62-8; Highest 62-11, Lowest 62-6; Now. 62-8.
Tejimundi 1-4-0.

Tone of Silver:—Steady. China bought. India was a buyer at lower rate. Sellers holding back. China sold.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 26.

B. C. Rate T. T. 1/5-27/32, D. D. 1/5-7/8.

London—
Banks Selling T. T. 1|5-27|32 cash.
Banks Selling D. D. 1/5-29/32.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-7/8 July-Aug.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-29/32 Sept.
Banks Buying T. T. 1/5-29/32.
Banks Buying D. D. 1/5-15/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6-5/32 July-Aug.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6-3/16 Sept.
New York—
B. C. T. T. 277-1|2.
Banks Selling T. T. 277.
Banks Buying T. T. 275-3|4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 270-3|4.
Paris—
Banks Selling D.D. 922.
Banks Buying D. D. 934.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.
Japan—
Banks Selling T T 126-1|4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 123 1-4
Hongkong—
Banks Selling D. D. 139-1|2.
Shanghai—
Banks Selling D. D. 183-1|2.
Singapore—
Banks Selling D. D. 156.
Java—
Banks Selling D D 90-1|4.

CROSS RATES:—
New York-London 4.85-7|8 25th inst.
Shanghai-London 2|8 9|16 26th inst.
London-Japan 1|10-1|2 25th inst.
London-Paris 124.15 25th inst.
London-Belgium 34.90 25th inst.
London-Switzerland 25.24 25th inst.
London-Italy 92.85 25th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-10-1|2 25th inst., £4-4-10-1|2 24th inst.
Silver London Ready 27 5|16 25th inst., 27-5|16 24th inst.
Silver London Forward 27-5|16 25th inst., 27-5|16 24th inst.
Silver New York Ready 59-15|16 25th inst., 59-11|16 24th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4-1|16 per cent. 25th inst., 4-1|16 per cent. 24th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4-1|4 per cent. 25th inst., 4-1|4 per cent. 24th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 per cent.
3 mos. 2-1|2 per cent.
6 mos. 3 1|2 per cent.
12 mos. 4-1|4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTAIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co Ld).

Muktsar, July 24.

Wheat Ready	4	10	0	5	0	0
Wheat Assuj				4	11	9
Gram Ready	3	13	0	4	0	0
Gram Bhadon				4	1	3
Gram Assuj				4	2	3
Barley Ready				3	3	6
Barley Assuj				3	5	6
Rapeseed Bhadon				7	10	0
Cottonseeds Maghar				3	7	6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 26.

Wheat	1,730 cwts.
Linseed	3,204 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	13 cwts.
Groundnuts	5,934 cwts.
Poppyseed	20 cwts.
Castorseed	3,383 cwts.
Rice	67,788 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,132 cwts.
Cottonseed	11,737 cwts.
Mowraseed	2,062 cwts.
Gram	1,773 cwts.
Joowar	5,216 cwts.
Barley	154 cwts.
Bajree	471 cwts.
Coal	1,603 tons.

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 25.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—
27|10-1|2 Aug Delivery Sellers.
28|1-1|2 Sept-Dec Delivery Paid.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 25.

Rupees Quoted

STOCKS AND SHARES.

EARLY LIQUIDATION FOLLOWED BY COVERING

UNDERTONE EASY

Bombay, July 26.

Cotton mill shares opened at about unchanged rates and declined owing nervous long liquidation and professional selling. At the decline there was scattered covering in conjunction with bull support which resulted in partial recovery. Dyeing opened at Rs. 885|- and after declining to Rs. 877|8 recovered to Rs. 883|12. Fazal opened at Rs. 857|8 and after declining to Rs. 851|4 improved to Rs. 856|4. Pearls opened at Rs. 560|- and after easing to 552|8|- hardened to Rs. 557|8. Century opened at Rs. 407|8 and after touching 401|4 steadied to Rs. 406|14.

Tata Iron Defd. opened at Rs. 283|12 and ordinary at Rs. 77|4 but declined to Rs. 278|12 and Rs. 76|8 on long liquidation. At this level bull support checked the declined and prices recovered to Rs. 255|- and Rs. 77|4. Hydros ruled steady on some enquiry and closed at Rs. 1,078|12. There was good demand for B. Burmahs at lower prices. Scindia, Petrol and Punjab Cements were quiet.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay, July 26.

Paid up.		Closing Rates. Rs. a. p.
100	Ahmed. Advance	380 0 0
50	Apollo	7 0 0
500	Bombay Cotton	300 0 0
2200	Bombay Dyeing	883 12 0
200	Fazulbhoy	856 4 0
250	Century	406 14 0
100	Colaba Land	130 0 0
500	Central India Pref	486 4 0
100	Coorla	160 0 0
100	Crescent	157 8 0
250	Currim	190 0 0
500	David	240 0 0
250	Dawn	580 0 0
200	Edward Sassoon	96 4 0
10	E. D. Sassoon	0 12 6
100	Elphinstone	13 12 0
50	Finlay	125 0 0
500	F. Petit	335 0 0
100	Globe	20 0 0
100	Gokak	124 6 0
100	Indian Bleaching	237 8 0
25	Central India	505 0 0
100	Indore Malwa	382 8 0
250	Jamshed Mfg.	37 8 0
50	Kastoorchand	16 0 0
100	Khatau	96 4 0
100	Kohinoor	238 12 0
100	Laxmi Cotton	1735 0 0
100	Madhavrai Scd.	8 0 0
100	Madhowji	73 12 0
100	Manekji Petit	1500 0 0
100	Meyer Sassoon	80 0 0
100	Morarji	1610 0 0
200	New Great	256 4 0
100	New City	120 0 0
200	Pearls	557 8 0
250	Simplex	120 0 0
100	Sholapur	6600 0 0
50	Swan	120 4 0
250	Swadeshi	478 12 0
500	Tata Mill	47 8 0
500	Vishnu Cotton	2715 0 0

BANKS.

500	Imperial X.D.	1461 4 0
50	India	96 4 0
£5	Eastern	93 8 0
£12-1|2	National Bank	£52-1|2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ah. Prantej	915 0 0
100	Amritsar Patti	138 0 0
100	Cen. Prov. Rly. x d.	101 0 0
100	Dhond Baramati	101 0 0
100	Guzerat Rly.	91 0 0
100	Hoshiarpur	97 8 0
100	Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95 0 0
90	Mandhra Bhon	77 0 0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	97 0 0
100	Sialkote	102 0 0
100	Sindh Lt. Rly.	140 0 0
100	Upper Sindh	88 8 0
500	Tapti Valley	722 8 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	143 0 0
100	Andhra Valley	715 0 0
100	Alcock	373 12 0
125	B. Burma	783 12 0
125	B. Burma No. 1	286 4 0
10	Br. India Insurance	7 4 0
50	Tramway Pref.	70 0 0
250	Bombay Steam	289 6 0
50	Bombay Telephone X.D.	53 12 0
10	Bundi Cement	24 4 0
100	Indian Cement	366 4 0
100	United Cement	101 8 0
10	Central India Mining	15 0 0
£1	Eastern Chemical Ord.	4 8 0
sh. 2	do. do. Defd.	1 4 0
100	Katni Ordinary	264 6 0
100	Katni Deferred	950 0 0
25	New India Insur.	21 2 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Ord.	16 6 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Pref.	13 8 0
50	Sassoon and Alliance Silk. Mills	88 0 0
10	Shivrajpur	31 12 0
15	Scindia Steam	14 12 0
75	Tata Iron Deferred	285 0 0
990	Tata Iron Deferred	285 0 0
90	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	139 8 0
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	92 4 0
100	Tata Hydro	1078 12 0
100	Tata Oil	32 0 0
100	Tata Power Ord.	522 8 0
1000	Tata Power Pref.	917 8 0
	Tata Iron Ordy.	77 4 0

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 25.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 26.

3-1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 74|12|6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93|8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100|6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100|14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102|2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106|1.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102|13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103|14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105|4.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110|14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84|4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84|4.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110|12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101|2.

Forward Rates.—2nd August sett
3-1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 74|12|0, 1945-55 Rs. 106|1|6.
Tone of Market:—Easier.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 26.

3 months discounts 4 1-16 per cent.
6 months discounts 4-1|4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2-3|4 per cent.
One month 3 per cent.
Three months 3 per cent.
Six months 3-1-2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 26.

100	G. G. Kesha, Comptah	... 385
100	Nissoo and Co., Khamgaon	... 325
100	G. G. Kesha, Muthia	285|290
100	Forbes & Co., Ambala	310|312
100	K. Devchand and Co., Kotkapura	314
100	K. Devchand and Co., Akola	... 342
100	K. Devchand and Co. Aligarh	... 310
100	G. G. Kesha, Barwaha	... 335
100	Birla Bros., Dholera	... 335

Bata

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

LOGICAL ADJUSTMENT IN VALUES

GOOD PORTION OF LONG INTEREST NOT LIQUIDATED

MESSRS. P. CHRYSTAL & CO., IN THEIR EEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT ISSUED ON THE 26TH INST. STATE THAT PROVIDED THE WEATHER CONTINUES FAVOURABLE, PRICES ARE EXPECTED TO SAG FURTHER WITH QUIET DULL MARKETS. THE REPORT IS AS UNDER:—

"Since we wrote our report a week ago the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as follows:—

	Oct.	Jany.	May.
New York 18/7/28 ...	21.44	21.13	20.92
New York 25/7/28 ...	20.57	20.29	20.11
	—.87	—.84	—.81
	Oct.	Jany.	May.
Liverpool 18/7/28 ...	11.20	11.09	11.07
Liverpool 25/7/28 ...	10.77	10.67	10.66
	—.43	—.42	—.41

Another week of good weather in America has further improved the crop prospect and the result has been a sagging market. From what we can gather practically all the selling has been on account of disappointed bulls who had bought previously. These purchases were made on the strength of the poor and the late start of the crop and in the belief that at least a fifteen million bale crop was necessary this coming season, and were encouraged by the private estimates of only a small acreage increase. Since the beginning of this month the small acreage figures have been found to be wrong: the weather has been about as good as anyone could have desired and the poor state of trade in the Textile world has forced the market to modify its idea of what size of crop is necessary should the price remain over the 20 Cent. level. The logical adjustment in values has consequently been taking place. Practically the whole of July has passed favourably for the crop and should there be no serious setback to prospects the consuming section of the trade will be able to sit quietly waiting for the hedge-selling which should commence in about three weeks, by which time the South will be in a position to start selling its crop. Provided the weather continues reasonably favourable we expect quiet dull markets with a tendency to sag further as we are of opinion that a goodly portion of the speculative long interest is not yet liquidated.

Much against its wish the local bazaar has had to allow New Crop prices to decline about Rs. 20/- since a week ago, most bull operators here continuing to pin their faitth on the usual August American bull ramp. As there is now little chance of any large advance in America, the sooner Indian quotations for New Crops come to a reasonable level, the better it will be for India. Old crop Indians are on a reasonable parity but buyers are not interested, what then is the justification for the large premium for New Crops? (We have a very large balance of the old crop to dispose of and the Monsoon progresses so well that we look like getting a very large New Crop. As we have pointed out in previous Reports the Indian cotton position has no bullish features and we must continue to advise sales. As there is practically no demand for ready cotton we strongly recommend our clients who hold stocks to hedge these with sales of New Crop Contracts. Holders are fortunate to have our forward quotations at this large premium when distant months in America are at a discount."

"DEFUNCT AND BANKRUPT BODY"

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

SPEEDY DISSOLUTION URGED

The proceedings of the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation were rendered lively on Thursday when Dr. A. G. Viegas propounded his pet slogan of "apply the axe" again, but this time he had the fullest support of the House. The target of his attack was the Improvement Trust which he said was a "white elephant" to the city and a "defunct and bankrupt" body. He put forward a plea for its speedy dissolution adding that the sooner it was done, the better for the City of Bombay.

Mr. Ramchandra Madhavram Bhat (Corporator) who has offered to pay the difference of the Bardoli assessment received an ovation when he entered the hall and was greeted as the "Bardoli Hero."

"WHITE ELEPHANT."

Dr. Viegas proposed:

"That the Law and Procedure Rules Committee be requested to submit to the Corporation within six months a scheme by which the three departments of the Improvement Trust, viz the Secretary and Accountants's, the Engineering and Estate and Valuation Departments can be worked by cognate departments of the Municipality when the dissolution takes place."

The object of moving the resolution, the speaker said was to get rid of a "white elephant" which was feeding fat to the enormous cost of the city.

COMMISSIONER'S WARNING.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, Municipal Commissioner, said that the passing of such a resolution would be useless. He asked Dr. Viegas if he wished the Government to pass a notification dissolving the Improvement Trust without considering what could be done about its finances. He pointed out that the consequences of dissolution would be that the Corporation would have to take over all its (Trust's) debts which would result in an additional imposition of 2 per cent. on the general tax.

"SIT AND DISCUSS."

Pointing out the legal difficulties he said if the Trust was dissolved the Corporation would have to violate the existing provision as to borrowings under Section 109 of the Municipal Act, which allowed limited scope. The Corporation's borrowings would exceed by 10 crores if the Trust was dissolved. More over the problem was full of difficulties. The best thing, the speaker suggested, was to sit and discuss with the Government the ways and means by which the Trust could be taken over. In his opinion unless the Corporation knew what legislation was going to take place in order to enable it to take over the Trust it was no use formulating plans.

DR. VIEGAS' RETORT.

Dr. Viegas retorted by saying that the Commissioner in this matter and in every matter connected with the Trust was trying to put a "spoke," and bring about a hitch. He was not realising his position as the chief of the Executive of the Corporation. The speaker asked him whether he was watching the interests of the City and the Corporation or the officers of the Trust who were drawing "fat salaries." The Trust, he said, was a "white elephant" and the more it was allowed to continue, the greater would be the loss to the City.

"DEFUNCT AND BANKRUPT."

The speaker hoped Government would soon come out with the notification of its dissolution which could no longer be delayed. The absolute loss of the working of the Trust came to the huge total of Rs. 32 lakhs. If the expenditure of establishment and the contribution of the Corporation was added, that would amount to Rs. 82 lakhs. The speaker asked if it was advisable to carry on such a "defunct and bankrupt" body.

As regards the legal difficulty, he said, the Government must dissolve the Trust as soon as possible, otherwise he would be the first man to move a resolution asking the Government to contribute towards the huge deficit loans of the Trust.

The resolution was put to vote and carried.

SLAUGHTER OF MILCH CATTLE.

The following resolution moved by Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe was also passed:—

"That the Corporation regret that owing to the failure in preparing in time the necessary bye-laws in connection with the prevention of the slaughter of cows and buffaloes upto a certain age, they had to rescind their well considered resolutions for restricting the slaughter of milch cattle and they re-affirm their opinion that in the interests of the City in general and for the prevention of the heavy infant mortality in particular it is essential that the slaughter of milch cattle should be prohibited upto 8 years of age and that they therefore request the Markets and Gardens Committee to prepare Draft Bye-laws in consonance with the resolutions referred to above and submit the same to the Corporation for approval within 2 months.

"That the Corporation request Government that similar restrictions with regard to the slaughter of milch cattle should be imposed in the Presidency or at least in the Bombay Suburban District, as has been done by the Government of the Central Provinces."

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

MR. TAIRSEE ELECTED PRESIDENT

Mr. Laxmidas Rowjee Tairsee has been unanimously elected President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the remaining period of the current official year of the Chamber.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League—H. B. R. A. v. Derby Club—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

Harwood League, Y. M. C. A. vs. G. I. P. Ry., the Oval, 5-30 p.m.

S. S. Macedonia" with mails of July 12 due at 6 a.m.

Adjourned meeting of Improvement Trust, Corporation Hall, 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).

Public meeting of youths to protest against the recent speech of the Governor at the Poona session of the Council and to enlist volunteers for Bardoli Satyagraha, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6 p.m. (S. T.).

SATURDAY, July 28.

Mayor's Children's Relief Fund Subscribers' Meeting, Corporation Hall, 12 noon (B. T.).

Sir Lalubhai's Address on Agricultural Commission's Report, Servants of India Society's Hall, 4 p.m.

Harwood League: Ulsters v. Bombay Gym., Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

S. S. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with outward mails sails at 1 p.m.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

There will be an adjourned ordinary meeting of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the Corporation Hall to-day (Friday), at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).

BHAGVAD GEETA CLASSES.

Shastree Vaijnath Laxman Athavale will conduct public classes at Madhav Bag Bhagvad Geeta Pathshala upper Hall, to-day (Friday) on "Abhijnana Sakuntala" from 8 to 9 p.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Tacoma Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-0 p.m. on Friday, the 27th instant, instead of at 2-0 p.m. on the 26th instant as previously notified.

LECTURE ON "JAPAN".

Under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal, Parel (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay) a Magic Lantern Lecture in Marathi on "Japan" will be delivered by Mr. V. S. Toro, Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction, Bombay Presidency, to-day (Friday), at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Poibavdi, Parel.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 25th July 1928 to 6 a.m. of 26th July 1928:—

Small-pox attacks 4*, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Still-born) 62. The total mortality this day last year was 69.

* Including one imported from Poona.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH ON BARDOLI

STUDENTS AND YOUTHS' PROTEST

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League Bardoli Propaganda and Relief Committee, a public meeting of the students and youths of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, to enter an emphatic protest against the speech of H. E. the Governor in opening the Poona Session of the Bombay Legislative Council and to elist volunteers for the Bardoli Satyagraha.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Solicitor, will preside. Amongst the speakers will be Mrs. Awantikabai Gokhalay, Messrs. Purshottam Tricumdas and Burjorji Nanji Bharucha.

SIMPLEX MILLS

ABOUT RS. 50,000 NET PROFIT

The Sixteenth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Simplex Mills Co. Ltd. was held on Thursday evening at the registered office of the Company, Sir Phiroze Sethna presiding.

The audited accounts for the year ending 31st March 1928 showed a gross profit of Rs. 1,12,120-14-7 after writing off Rs. 34,543 being the balance of legal and other charges incurred on the Company's mortgaged loans. If from this figure the previous balance of Rs. viz. Rs. 63,922-15-10 was deduced a sum of Rs. 48,197-14-9 was the balance, which the Directors suggested should be carried forward.

Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. F. R. Wadia, were re-elected on the Board of Directors. After appointing auditors the meeting termmated.

HIGH COURT

RS. 50,000 CLAIM AGAINST MORVI BANK

SHAUKAT ALI'S SUIT DISMISSED WITH COSTS

Mr. Justice Kenneth Kemp, at the Bombay High Court, deliyered judgment dismissing with costs the action filed by Sadiq Ali Khan claiming a sum of about Rs. 50,000 from the Bank of Morvi. The claim was assigned to the plaintiff in the suit by Mr. Shaukat Ali, and was alleged to have arisen in the following circumstances:—

Mr. Shaukat Ali about the year 1919 owned a ginning and pressing factory in Rampur State, known as the Nawab Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory, erected on land held under a lease for 30 years from Rampur State. The State had also granted to Mr. Shaukat Ali a monopoly in consideration of an annual "Nazrana" of Rs. 250.

In February, 1919, he mortgaged the factory to the Rampur Durbar to secure an advance of Rs. 1,50,000. In the year 1920, the State having pressed Mr. Shaukat Ali for payment, the latter negotiated for the sale of the factory with Chotalal Ishwarlal Parekh, the then manager of the defendant Bank. The plaintiff alleged that the negotiations resulted in an oral agreement between Mr. Shaukat Ali and Chotalal, acting on behalf of the Bank, to the effect that the Bank should purchase the factory free from all encumbrances for a sum of Rs. 2,20,000. Under the terms of the agreement, the plaint stated, the defendant Bank agreed to pay to the Nawab of Rampur principal sum of Rs. 1,50,000 and all arrears of interest and ground rent and to pay oral agreement between Mr. Shankat Ali and to retain the balance as a deposit pending the formation of a Limited Company which the Bank contemplated to float in order to work the factory. Thereafter the amount due to the Rampur State, namely, Rs. 1,65,665 was paid off from the money of the defendant Bank. On August, 2, 1921, Mr. Shaukat Ali acknowledged the receipt of Rs. 1,75,000 and on the next day executed a conveyance in favour of Chotalal of the land and building. The machinery and other moveables were also handed over to Chotalal and a recital to that effect appeared in the conveyance. On August 24, a receipt for the amount paid to the Rampur Durbar was endorsed on the mortgage deed.

ASSIGNMENT OF THE CLAIM.

Then on September 16, 1921, Mr. Shaukat Ali was arrested and confined in jail at Rajkote from October, 1921, to October, 1923. The plaint asserted that after his release, Mr. Shaukat Ali found that the intended company had not been floated, and requested the Bank to return the balance due to him. Certain correspondence followed, but no payment was made by the Bank. By a writing, dated May 25, 1925, he assigned his claim against the Bank to the plaintiff. The present claim was described in the plaint as the balance of deposit of Rs. 49,334-8-10 held by the Bank upon the terms mentioned above.

The plaintiff contended that Chotalal was the authorised agent of the Bank and the transactions were within his authority, or that in any event the Bank had by their conduct ratified the transactions between Mr. Shaukat Ali and Chotalal.

The defence of the Bank was that they were in no way concerned with the alleged sale by Mr. Shaukat Ali, that in fact, in September, 1921, Chotalal had deposited certain documents relating to the factory with the Bank and the directors had approved the proposal to advance a temporary loan of Rs. 2,00,000 on the security of the factory then standing in the name of Chotalal. Further moneys were spent by the Bank to keep the factory in repairs amounting to about Rs. 2,18,000 by the end of 1923, and as that sum could not be repaid to the Bank, Chotalal had agreed with the Bank to transfer the factory to them.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said he had come to the conclusion that no agreement was in fact entered into by the Bank. No evidence had been adduced to prove that Chotalal had express authority to enter into such an agreement, and indeed it was clear he had none. The transaction was itself outside the scope of the Memorandum of Association. Mr. Shaukat Ali had notice of that fact and His Lordship saw no room for the presumption of authority. The transaction being 'ultra vires' of the company, Chotalal could not, in His Lordship's opinion, be deemed to have had authority to enter into it on behalf of the Bank, and the Bank was, therefore, not a party to the agreement.

Chotalal's services were apparently dispensed with by the Bank in November, 1922. It was in evidence that he had for some years prior to his dismissal great influence in the Bank and could do practically what he wanted, his Board, consisting, according to witness, V. A. Desai, of "dummy directors." His Lordship had little doubt on the evidence that whatever he might have represented, he was treating the transaction in fact as his own, and that, had it turned out profitable none of the profit would have found its way to the Bank. He would simply have paid off the loan and pocketed the profit.

His Lordship held that the plaintiff had failed to prove that Chotalal purported to act on behalf of the Bank in the transaction in suit. Even if he had purported so to act, he had in fact no authority to do so. The agreement was beyond the scope of the Memorandum of Association with the result that not only would it not have been binding on the Bank, but Chotalal could not be deemed to have authority to enter into it. Moreover, Mr. Shaukat Ali did not in fact 'bona fide' believe that Chotalal had such authority.

His Lordship therefore dismissed the suit with costs.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1928.

Do you know what a stable Government is? I will define it by giving an instance. I am indebted to the "Times of India" for its supply. "Egypt" says the journal "needs a stable Government and this she cannot have until her Chamber and Senate contain more members with a sense of national and personal responsibility."

• • • •

Let me explain. The Wafdists are irresponsible under both the heads (a) "National" and (b) "Personal." As regards (a) they have no sense of national responsibility because they want "National Independence" and independence for people east of Gibraltar is, as you ought to know, only a milder name for irresponsibility.

• • • •

It is also blasphemy. I am reminded of this by the "Times" which quotes Sir Austen Chamberlain—"Neither of us could escape from the situation in which God had placed us or evade the mutual relations which that situation imposed upon us."

• • • •

Sir Austen must be believed where God's intentions are concerned. Isn't he one of "God's Englishmen?" It is true that his predecessors "had declared that our occupation was only temporary and that it would be withdrawn at the earliest possible moment." But either God had not at that time made up His mind or the British Ministers who declared this misunderstood Him.

• • • •

The Bardoli Age of British rule in India has produced its poets. Here is a model effort from one of them:

There is a Sir named Leslie
Who threatens force at Bardoli
Yet in his speech
He tried to teach,
The value of being very very friendly.

• • • •

A contemporary has with admirable pluck made "A Dive into Dyarchy." No, I do not know the details of what it discovered "down under."

• • • •

But it seems to confirm the theory long held by Jules Verne and others that the big fish are always after the small ones, depriving the latter in many fishy ways of their food although they (the big 'uns) have a very wide and rich region specially 'Reserved' for them into which the small ones dare not venture.

• • • •

During a reception given at the After Dinner Club of London "Mr. Ernest Raymond declared that we were the most humorous people in the world."

• • • •

Whether or no "we were the most humorous people in the world," the fact that Mr. Ernest Raymond has got a very delightful sense of humour is undoubted.

• • • •

The "Indian Daily Mail" offers Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel panicky advice. Because the Government is harassed with industrial unrest it desires Mr. Vallabhbhai to suspend his movement. The analogy it gives of the Gandhi-Smuts fight is irrelevant. But it is no wonder that with its weird ideas of what is a "constitutional" struggle, it should give such advice.

• • • •

Hubby (Reading Newspaper)—"Another case of mistaken identity this morning, my dear—it does go to prove that we all have doubles."

Wife (curtly)—"Oh! Well just go on with your breakfast, James!—I don't think 'you' need worry."

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT ON MILL WORKER

12 PERSONS ARRESTED

The Dadar Police Court was invaded by a large number of strikers on Thursday when Venkat Satwaji alias Suba Master, a mill worker and 11 others were placed before Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla on a charge of murder and abetment. The accused were alleged to have fatally assaulted Chhotalal Karayalal, another mill worker with sticks.

On June 8, it was stated, the deceased was standing in front of a shop near the Kohinoor Mill Chawl No. 5 at Dadar when about 15 persons rushed at him and attacked him with lathies. The assailants were then alleged to have chased one Mahadeo, a rent collector who was with the deceased, who, however, escaped assault by closing himself in a room. At this stage the police arrived and picked up the deceased who was in an unconscious state. He died soon after he was removed to a hospital.

On the statement of several eye witnesses the police arrested 9 persons. Subsequently three more arrests were made.

When the case was called for hearing the evidence of Mahadeo was recorded. The motive of the assault, according to him, was that the assailants bore ill-will against the deceased.

Further hearing was adjourned.

CHARGE OF OBSTRUCTION

CONVICTION ORDER UPHELD BY THE HIGH COURT

In the Appeal Court last week Justice Patkar and Justice Baker dismissed the application of Mukundrao Dadaji Dhakji Ranewho was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50/- for causing obstruction in a public street by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates Mr. B. S. Turkhad and Mr. B. M. Hodiwalla at the Girgaum Court on 29th February last.

Their Lordships of the High Court upheld the order of conviction by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates altering the charge from under Section 22-4-02 Cl. 2 R. 2 to under Section 22-4-02 Cl. C. Rule 1.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND

The following further donations, in addition to Rs. 41,369 already announced, have been promised towards the Fund:—

	RS.
Previously announced.	41,369
Messrs H. Vadilal & Co.	25
Total	41,394.

GOVT'S APPEAL REJECTED

Government's appeal to enhance the sentence passed by the Sessions Judge of Kaira on one Shanabhai Lallubhai who was convicted of attempt to murder and possessing a revolver without a license, under Section 19 Cl. (c) of the Indian Arms Act, was rejected by Justices Patker and Baker on the Appellate Side of the High Court.

Sanabhai was sentenced by the Sessions Judge to one year's rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 25 for attempt to murder, and 3 months for possessing a revolver without license, both terms to run concurrently.

Their Lordships did not wish to interfere with the discretion of the Sessions Judge having regard to the fact that the accused is only a young man of twenty.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT ACCOUNT

The following is the abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 22nd July, 1928. (In thousand of rupees).

Notes in circulation	179,77,80
Reserve—coin and bullion:—	
In India—	
Silver coin	99,97,86
Gold coin and bullion	29,76,36
Silver bullion under coinage	2,43,38
Securities (purchase price)—	
In India	42,76,57
In England	4,83,63
Internal Bills of Exchange	Nil.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, July 26.

In the share market jutes continue to find but poor speculative support and outside demand being negligible prices generally ruled quiet. In coals conditions remain stagnant due to lack of any considerable enquiry. Teas attracted little attention but the undertone continues steady. In miscellaneous Kumardhubi Engineering after fluctuation closed steady while Indian Iron and Steel, Burn and Co. ord. and Indian Galvanizing also changed hands at firm rates. Madan Theatres however were the tune easier. Rubbers proved more interesting at unchanged rates. Government securities were dull.—A. P.

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Accountancy Profession is exceedingly overcrowded. There are sufficient Certificate holders to last for years and G.D.A. is an out of date examination made up of Book-keeping and Law wherefore it is to be modified.

An Aspiring Student who does not want to be stranded and wishes to rise high in afterlife should give all attention to the study of Specialised Courses such as BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.), INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. Ch. I. I.), COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. S. A.), and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES (L. C. C., & D. COM. M. C.) for which there is an unlimited Field and Specialised Accountancy (G. D. A.) may, wherever desirable, be taken as an additional tacked in Course.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1928.

THE CHALLENGE ANSWERED.

If His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson expected that his futile fulminations against the Bardoli Satyagraha would coerce the supporters of the movement into submission, he must be by now thoroughly disillusioned. He is greeted with a storm of protests all around. An overwhelming majority of the elected members of the Legislative Council to whom His Excellency presented his ultimatum have protested against the tone and tenor of his speech, and have rightly characterised his inglorious performance as a gross abuse of gubernatorial privilege. So has the nationalist press all over the country. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel quietly ignores the Governor's threats but neatly exposes his attempt to distort the main issue. Sir Leslie tried to make out that the issue was in effect civil disobedience for its own sake, obviously because the distortion would furnish an excuse for "crushing" the movement, to use Earl Winterton's tell-tale expression. Mr. Vallabhbhai pins the Governor down to the real issue, viz., the justice or the injustice of the re-assessment. Indeed, there is no sense in arguing that the people of Bardoli are out to vindicate the right of civil disobedience. For the essence of civil disobedience is self-suffering and no man would invite suffering for its own sake. If it is meant that the people of Bardoli were launching prolonged civil disobedience as a prelude and preparation for a national rebellion, they would have demanded, as a condition of calling off their campaign, some impossible terms. But their actual terms are simple in the extreme. They only want an independent enquiry. It is Government and Government alone that are goading them to prolong their peaceful and constitutional agitation. Three months ago the case for a fresh enquiry was proved to the hilt by a hundred and more responsible leaders all over the country. An enquiry then would have been a simple affair, but Government were callous and confiscated lands and imprisoned Satyagrahis. Even now when they accept an enquiry, they tack on to it an unfair condition and coolly ignore the conditions urged by Mr. Vallabhbhai, which constitute but an inevitable corollary of an independent enquiry, viz. "to restore the people to the condition they occupied before the struggle commenced." Besides, as Mr. Vallabhbhai points out, "the enquiry promised is in no sense an independent enquiry but only a "mockery" of it, as it is to be conducted by a Revenue Officer only "assisted" by a judicial officer to investigate errors of calculation. In these circumstances the responsibility for the continuance of the Satyagraha in Bardoli is wholly and solely on the Government. The "Tribune" tersely puts it, thus: "If the Bombay Governor carries out his threat, it is not the people of Bardoli whom he will hurt but the British Government and the Government of India. It is not the people of Bardoli who are heading straight for anarchy but Government that are heading straight for irretrievable and disastrous effects."

The Coalition Party in the Council and their supporters deserve to be congratulated on the prompt and spirited reply they have given to the Governor's threats. They rightly denounce his inconsistency in seeking "to fasten the responsibility arising out of such an ultimatum on the elected members of the Council, and particularly the members from the Surat District, whose earlier attempts at securing a settlement were unheeded," and whose opinion "on the issues involved in the Bardoli dispute, expressed on several occasions in the House, was equally ignored." What is more important, they are unimpressed by the Governor's red rag of "lawlessness," they regard the Bardoli struggle as thoroughly constitutional, and turn the tables against an irresponsible executive "which has hitherto ignored the views of the people as expressed through their elected representatives." For the consequences of the acts of such an executive they rightly hold that very executive wholly responsible. If Mr. Chickodi's adjournment motion is allowed in the Council, we have no doubt the elected Councillors, will entirely dissociate themselves from the policy of frightfulness outlined by the Governor. The Nationalists have already done so, the non-Brahmins have not only promised them their support in the Council but are seriously thinking of sending volunteers to Bardoli. All honour to them. We refuse to believe that elected Muslim Councillors will turn against the suffering people of Bardoli and betray their country for selfish ends.

The verdict of the representatives of the people is now beyond the shadow of a doubt. That of officials and their nominees does not count for much. But we expect hourly the resignations of all the Ministers. We expect as much from the Indian members of the Executive Council. The continuance of the Ministers and the Executive Councillors in their posts can only mean that they approve or accept the defiant policy of Government. We still hope the spark of patriotism is still unextinguished in them and that they would not set themselves against the country. Sir Chunilal's term of office was extended in order to enable him to pilot the Small Holdings Bill. He has, in face of opposition, beat a strategic retreat. The only excuse for his remaining in the Government is, therefore, gone. He must resign at once and give a lead to his other Indian colleagues. If he does not, the inference will be unavoidable that he sticks to his post, firstly, to accomplish the self-imposed task of securing the appointment of a committee to co-operate with the Simon Seven and, secondly, to help the bureaucracy to "crush" a movement which, as his non-official colleagues point out, consists in submission to the penalties provided by law as a consequence of the non-payment of the disputed enhanced revenue. In either case Sir Chunilal and his Indian colleagues, who do not immediately resign, will render themselves open to the charge of being willing allies of those who are the enemies of their country's freedom. The country stands four square by Bardoli despite all the threats to "crush" the movement. The serious question now is: "What next?" The answer will partly depend upon the next move of Government. Says Mahatma Gandhi in the latest issue of "Young India.": "Two courses are open to the Government—either to bow to the public opinion of all India and accept Sjt. Vallabhbhai's offer or, in order to uphold a false prestige, to reassert the doctrine of frightfulness. It is not too late. I appeal to the Bombay Government to take the way of truth." This was written by Mahatmaji before he read the Governor's speech. It is published now as it was originally written obviously, because the speech does not make any difference in the position. But so long as Government ignore Mr. Vallabhbhai's reasonable condition that the people of Bardoli should be restored to the conditions they occupied before the struggle commenced, the prospects of an amicable settlement are as distant as ever. Commenting upon Mr. Vallabhbhai's terms, Mahatmaji says that they only constitute "the natural and logical consequence of an impartial committee," and he adds: "I venture to suggest that he would be guilty of a gross breach of trust if he asked for or took less." Sir Leslie Wilson challenged the elected representatives of the people. They have given the only reply that His Excellency deserved. If Government would listen to Mahatmaji's advice and accept Mr. Vallabhbhai's offer, which is in no sense humiliating to them, they may yet retrieve the situation. By his speech and the attitude he has adopted the Governor has brought home to the people of India that where their vital rights are concerned, it makes no difference whether the decision rests with a Leslie Wilson or an O'Dwyer. Sir Michael O'Dwyer sought to kill a legitimate political agitation by calling it "rebellion." Sir Leslie Wilson is seeking to kill a purely economic struggle by characterising it as "unconstitutional." But before Sir Leslie Wilson launches 'his' campaign of repression, let him remember the Punjab. The Punjab Martial Law trocities did not crush the people's movement but gave it such a stimulus that, as admitted by Sir Leslie Wilson's predecessor, it came within an inch of success. Sir Leslie Wilson and his superior may seek to "crush" the Bardoli Satyagraha, but they will do so only at the peril of ending India as the Lost Dominion.

RAPID STRIDES.

The first fruits of the lengthy European tour of observation and study recently undertaken by His Majesty King Amanullah and his progressive and courageous consort Queen Souraiya are now visible. Immediately after their return they have set about exhorting their people to modernise themselves. But reforms in Afghanistan under the wise guidance of its ruler will be of a selective and discriminating nature. The latest news from Kabul is that His Majesty advised his officials and subjects not to copy bad customs and habits such as drinking but to concentrate on imitating what was good and practical in Western civilization. He has drastic proposals to make for the abolition of polygamy. His especial concern is for improvement in administrative and legislative machinery. In regard to the latter he gives the first place to evolving genuine representative institutions in his country. He proposes to hold soon "a Jirga of the representatives of the Nation." He emphasizes that it must not be attended by Government servants. In case they are representatives they must first resign State service. Evidently the camouflaged self-government which requires an official and nominated bloc is not to be tolerated in Kabul. That fraud is cultivated only in India by the British authorities so as to lead Indians "step and step" to what the bureaucracy may declare is Swaraj for India.

DISHONEST JOURNALISM.

The small group of Non-Brahmins in the Bombay Legislative Council, which holds the Key position in deciding whether the popular representatives can get the better of the bureaucracy, determined to thwart an honourable settlement of the Bardoli issue, will not thank the special correspondent of the "Times of India" at Poona for the "interest" he has taken in their political activity. Since the beginning of the week a stream of putrid nonsense has been wired to his journal by this egregious person, whose campaign of misrepresentation, calumny and contemptible disregard of the true political motive which actuates Non-Brahmin leaders like Mr. Chikodi incensed, according to his own confession, the members of the Non-Brahmin Party so much that he laments "they even threatened me with both civil and criminal action if I did not make their position very clear." But his contempt for them remains the same as before. "I hasten to state," he says in accents of ironic contrition, "that I do not have the same opinion of them that I held yesterday." As regards the "white lies" in which this "Special Correspondent" indulged in his message on the opening day of the Council session, the letter from Mr. K. F. Nariman which we published yesterday makes a complete exposure of this campaign of vilification of Poona students and of all those legislators who have the courage to stand by the Bardoli peasants. The enthusiastic public meeting held at Poona on Wednesday under the chairmanship of Mr. Chikodi shows which way the feelings of Non-Brahmins lie both on the Bardoli and the Commission issues. The campaign of misrepresentation, tergiversation, imbecile threats and futile bluster will continue, but nobody will be taken in by it.

BOMBAY LAND REVENUE SYSTEM

MR. ANDERSON'S INCONSISTENCY

(BY D. R. GADGIL, PRINCIPAL, M. T. B. COLLEGE, SURAT.)

IV.*

So far with regard to the extent and the reliability of the rental statistics. But the proposition that rental values are an exact index of agricultural incomes or of the agriculturists' capacity to pay must itself be strongly controverted. It is a truism of the statistical method that any figure which is proposed as an index of the movements in any group must be a "representative sample" of that group. When as we have pointed out no statistics from a large number of villages are included and the total number of figures collected are very small the sample can in no sense be called representative. It may further be doubted whether whatever figures are collected are themselves typical of the whole group. To note only one point, it is well-known that usually a much greater proportion of the lands under industrial crops, e.g., cotton and such lands as grass lands, are let out on rent than land under food crops. In almost every district the acreage under food crops predominates largely in the total. But in the rental figures on account of the fact noted above this would tend to be proportionately less. This fact can have serious results in the assessment. As we know during certain war years there was an unprecedented rise in cotton prices, also in some districts near Bombay, e.g., Surat, the grass lands had become very valuable. Now suppose a taluka in which these cotton and grass lands form a comparatively large portion of the rented lands, then the total increase shown by rentals would certainly give a false impression, as the income on the large bulk of jowar or other lands would not have risen in anything like the same proportion. It is further well-known that when cotton prices are soaring high enormously inflated rentals may be paid for cotton lands which are really in the nature of a gamble in cotton prices and useless for enabling one to determine the real increase in the cultivators' income.

SUBSIDED INDUSTRY.

We have also to take into account another very important factor and that is the effect on rentals of money coming into the district from outside. This may be due to seasonal emigration of a part of the population as in some Deccan districts or due to remittances sent by traders, etc., abroad to their native place. The effect is the same in both cases; that of driving rents far above their economic level. This is not a conjecture. It is the deliberate opinion of a great many of the settlement officers. Indeed an experienced settlement officer like Mr. Webb goes so far as to say that the land revenue is not paid out of the profits of agriculture but out of wages earned outside the taluka (vide report on the Uran Taluka). No doubt this may be an extreme view to take and the Settlement Commissioner—Mr. Anderson—does not agree with it, but on the other hand it is obvious that when a considerable source of income other than agricultural is available to a people who continue to be agriculturists for at least a part of the year, the rents that they will be ready to pay will cease to bear a close relation with the profits of cultivation. Agriculture in these circumstances becomes an industry subsidised partially by the income from other occupations. This is so serious a consideration that it would by itself suffice to condemn any absolute reliance on rental figures, especially as a partial reliance on an outside source is a common feature of the agricultural economy of many districts in this Presidency.

SOME FALLACIES.

There are many other reasons for a divergence between rents and profits. For example an extraordinary high rental will be paid by a man who has an uneconomic holding for an adjoining piece of land which will just enable him to make his operations on the total holding economical. Again it has been found that rentals may sometimes be unduly high in some remote villages with even poor soils because they have to import grain or on the other hand be unduly low because the village is homogenous and can combine to beat down the rentals (vide Report of the Jaoli Taluka). Lastly there is, what is perhaps the strongest argument, the well-known land-hunger of our peasants and its effect on rents. Whenever the position of the landlord class is particularly strong rack renting is a well-known abuse. It is most strange that Mr. Anderson who admits in his remarks on the position of tenants the fact that enhancements of rent often bear no relation to the actual earnings of the tenant should maintain in another portion of the same minute the position that agricultural incomes vary in the same proportion as rents. As a matter of fact in India with the constantly increasing pressure of population on land, rents are constantly going up without the income of the agriculturists increasing in a corresponding degree. It is, therefore, extremely fallacious to base the estimates of increase of the income of the owner-cultivators on the enhancements of rent that the landlords are able to get for themselves. Further it should be noted that according to the provisions of the Bill the Settlement Officer need not look to the economic history of the whole period of settlement but only to rental figures and these only of the five years preceding; so that if any extraordinary event like the American Civil War, or the recent war immediately precede the revision, the Settlement Officer will be fully justified in saddling the people with burdens which according to all reasonable calculations they will never be able to bear.

(To be continued.)

*Previous articles appeared on the 11th, 17th and 23rd instant respectively.

A REPLY TO MR. JOSHI

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS AND "THE NEW POLICY"

(BY SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA, M.P.)

I

I am compelled to trouble my countrymen again on this all—important question. I have not lived in England in vain, and I have learned the deeper intrigues that go in Britain in the cause of Imperialism.

Mr. Joshi's pompous letter defending his recent sale of India's freedom to the British Labour leaders will not succeed. I am too old a bird to be caught by such an ostentatious claim to honesty, to absence of wire-pulling and to purity of motives when "Labour leaders" are at work. British "Labour Officials" are to-day exact equivalents of Government bureaucrats and India Office officials in the art of maintaining Britain's mighty power over weaker peoples. Their intrigues may gull Joshi or Chaman Lal, not me, and I must ask my countrymen to beware.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST INDIA.

The entire proceedings at Delhi, of the A. I. T. U. Council, were nothing short of a tragic calamity for our poor oppressed country. Certain British Labour experts are known to have made a definite report which has probably come within the knowledge of the Viceroy and leading British officials in India, that if the Right Wing officials of the Labour Party and Trade Union Congress of Great Britain are allowed to take in hand the Indian situation, they will soon put an end to all "dangerous revolutionary activity" in India, and make that country safe for British Imperialism. The A. I. T. U. Council meeting in Delhi was the inauguration of this conspiracy carried out by innocent and simple-minded persons who did not realise what they were doing.

I have always acknowledged Mr. Joshi's good points but he is just that kind of a friend of his own country whom every enemy of his country can make good use of on account of his simplicity, accompanied with a weakness for flattery and ambition to be known as "Joshi, the Good" by everybody but India. Without doubting Mr. Joshi's veracity, with my conviction of Mr. Joshi's simplicity, I decline to accept his version that the resolution about the Workers' Welfare League of India was just overlooked at the last session of the A. I. T. U. Congress.

A WARNING.

Early in 1927 I was in India; after my return for over three months I was impaired in health, and then from the end of August I was frequently travelling on the Continent. During this absence I had asked my comrade C. P. Dutt, to hold my Portfolio of Indian Secretaryship of the Workers' League, and to carefully watch over the developing attack of Labour Imperialists on this League. I was engrossed mostly with the Simon Commission fight. Comrade Dutt reported to me, when the Indian Trade Union Congress had actually commenced its work in Madras, that he had definite news that attempts were to be made to shelve the question of official recognition of the Workers' Welfare League of India by the A. I. T. U. Congress in order to make the way clear for the British T. U. C. Committee to take the Indian T. U. under

(Continued on page .).

Notes of the Day.

What India Wants.

"I stand for Dominion status and full responsible Government, but the Government of India must be free from the leading strings of distant India Office which did not and would not understand the Indian point of view and which had during the past few years particularly been unsympathetic to Indian aspirations," says Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in a special interview to the "Statesman." Sir Tej Bahadur has, in these words, summed up the minimum demands of the Indian people. India is earnest in her determination to secure real freedom. She will not be satisfied with fraudulent or camouflaged freedom. The essence of this freedom is that the Central Government must not only be controlled in every question, not excluding the Army and Foreign Affairs, by the accredited representatives of the people but must also be freed entirely from the control of the Secretary of State. From this it follows that mere Provincial autonomy will not satisfy India. Sir Tej Bahadur has rendered a distinct service to the country by emphasising this point. He says: "I have never advocated mere Provincial autonomy as divorced from change in the constitution of the Government of India and I do not care to have anything like Provincial autonomy unless the Constitution of the Government of India is simultaneously changed also."

'Putana Mavshi' Anderson.

The severe trouncing which the non-official elected members of the Bombay Legislative Council gave on Wednesday to Mr. Anderson, the author and propagandist of the photo-type system for registration of documents, was well-deserved. During the debate on that totally unnecessary piece of ponderous legislation, the Registration Bill, dropped later by Government like a hot potato, Mr. Bhonsle, a member from Khandesh, compared Mr. Anderson to Aunt Putana, a celebrated character in the Ramayana. The comparison was extremely apt. The mischievous meddlesomeness of Aunt Putana exercised a baneful effect upon the fortunes of Rama. Mr. Anderson, blind to all counsels of reason and caution, still persists in his fad of a photo-type system, and stubbornly maintains that it would save the State Rs. 90,000 a year. How, he has never cared adequately to explain and his official colleagues, in that very "Popat-panji"—parrot-cry—spirit, of which Mr. Anderson wrongly accuses the members of local bodies, have upheld his contention that his fad is an "improvement".

Contempt For The People.

Only a mentality saturated with contempt for the people and their representatives could have ventured to denounce the local bodies as full of "puppets and mummies." Mr. Anderson smarting evidently under the hostile criticism of his fad by fifteen out of eighteen local bodies in the Presidency indulged in mere invective in support of his arguments for its legislative sanction "and stigmatised the local bodies as "puppets and mummies", only capable of "Popat-paaji". For performing these unpleasant duties the official bloc in fact depends upon the Sind Brigade and the phalanx of nominated Jo-hukumies. It is to them that Mr. Anderson and friends should apply, if they dare, to these unparliamentary expressions, outside the precincts of the Council Chamber. One can only wonder why the President of the Bombay Legislative Council was in such indulgent mood as to allow their use in the Council debate.

Bagalkot Conferences.

The Hindustani Seva Dal has established an Academy of Physical Culture at Bagalkot, which will be formally opened by Goswami Dhanrajgirji Bahadur of Hyderabad on the 1st August. Along with this function there will be several Conferences and Exhibitions under the presidentship of distinguished leaders. The chief among these are the Third Karnatak Seva Dal Conference, to be presided over by Mr. Jamkhilal Mehta, the All-Karnatak Journalists' Conference under the presidentship of Mr. D. V. Gundappa, and the Bijapur District Rayats' Conference to be presided over by Mr. P. R. Chikodi, M.L.C. These Conferences at Bagalkot, following closely on the larger ones at Dharwar, undoubtedly testify to the growing awakening in Karnatak in recent years, specially since the Unification movement began and Karnatak was made into a separate Congress Province. We wish all the Conferences every success and trust they will lead to increased continuous activities all the year round.

WILL MUSLIM M. L. C.'S BETRAY BARDOLI?

FRESH TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

M. L. C.'S OFFER TO GOVERNMENT

WILL GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATE?

PRESIDENT CONSIDERING ADJOURNMENT MOTION

(From Our Special Representative).

POONA, July 26.

Vigorous efforts are being made to bring pressure upon some of the members of the Muslim Party in the Council to sign the non-official members' statement regarding the Governor's speech on the Bardoli question. General consensus of opinion seems to favour the views expressed in that statement. Interesting developments are taking place almost every day in the course of action which the non-official members intend to adopt on the Bardoli question. As the support of the non-Brahmin Party has been assured beyond any doubt, members are now giving their serious consideration to the various proposals of specific action. They are prepared to reopen negotiations and even suggest fresh terms if an indication comes from the Government that the Governor's speech is not an ultimatum and the door is not finally closed for an honourable settlement of the dispute.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

A friendly gesture at this critical time on the part of the Government will no doubt go a long way in restoring that confidence and goodwill without which no settlement worthy of the name is possible. Mr. F. R. Chikodi had originally given notice of an adjournment motion to consider a specific matter namely, the refusal of the Government to accept the terms offered by the representatives of Bardoli peasants at the Surat Conference. He has now changed the subject matter of his motion. He has again given notice of an adjournment motion to discuss the situation as created by the Governor's speech.

It is understood that the President is still considering whether he should allow this motion or not. It is not unlikely that he may consult His Excellency in the matter before giving his ruling.

GOVERNOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

DR. MOONJE ON BARDOLI

DELHI, July 26.

Dr. Moonje in the course of an interview to a representative of the press said that in his opinion the Bardoli question was essentially local. It was a question between the people of Bardoli and the Commissioner of Gujarat, but as Sir Leslie Wilson had taken the matter into his own hands and openly consulted the Viceroy and the Government of India on the subject and taken final steps as announced in his last speech in the Bombay Legislative Council the matter assumed All-India importance. The entire responsibility for extending the scope of the question rested on the shoulders of the Governor of Bombay who must be prepared to take the consequences.—A. P.

MR. HANSRAJ LEAVES FOR SABARMATI

TO CONSULT MAHATMA BEFORE GOING TO BARDOLI

DELHI, July 26.

Mr. Hansraj M.L.C., (Punjab) left this morning for Sabarmatien enroute to Bardoli. Prior to his departure he discussed the Bardoli situation with Dr. Ansari, Mr. Hansraj will see Mr. Gandhi at Sabarmati and then proceed to Bardoli and stay there as long as his services are required.—A. P.

CONTEMPORARY OPINIONS

GOVERNOR'S THREAT TO BARDOLI

LAHORE, July 25.

"If the Bombay Governor carries out his threat it is not the people of Bardoli whom he will hurt, but the British Government and the Government of India. It is not the people of Bardoli who are heading straight for anarchy but Government that are heading straight for irretrevable and disastrous effects" writes the "Tribune." If the threat is carried out to its letter and spirit Government will have to put the whole of political India in jail.

REAL TEST AHEAD.

The whole Indian press has condemned in no uncertain terms the threats of the Bombay Governor. The "Pratap" commenting on the same says the gauntlet has been thrown and it has been gladly accepted by the country. The real test of Satyagraha is now ahead and hopes non-violence will win a victory. The paper suggests the formation of a "War Council" on which should be represented all leaders of India who will decide the programme of work and what should be the proper reply to Sir Leslie.

BUREAUCRATIC VANITY.

The "Milap" says His Excellency's speech betrays no statesmanship, no sympathy and no foresight. The speech has given vent to the disgruntled bureaucratic vanity of one who had been taken to task by his superiors, Sir Leslie should know that the last word was never said in politics and the paper concludes with a request to Lord Irwin to intervene.

IRRECONCILABLE.

The "Bisham" says but for the mild and conciliatory declaration of Mr. Patel that he does not want to embarrass or humiliate Government, the Bombay Governor would not have dared to adopt this irreconsilable and threatening attitude.

THAT MAILED FIST.

The "Bande-Mataram," regrets the show of the mail fist by the Bombay Governor. The paper says: High hopes were entertained when the Governor went to see the Viceroy. It now appears that his Excellency had simply gone to secure the sanction of the Viceroy for launching an relentless repression. It is an irony that the repression of peasants will take place in the regime of a Viceroy who often declares himself to be their best well-wisher.—Free Press.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS ON GOVERNOR'S ULTIMATUM

MADRAS, July 24.

Commenting on H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson's speech on Bardoli, the Hindu considers that the speech is not like what one would expect from a man of his informed commonsense and wise moderation. The paper characterises the Government policy as highhanded and obstinate and says "if this blind assertion of authority is persisted in, we can see nothing but grave trouble ahead".

PROPOSITION FANTASTIC

"Swarajya" characterises His Excellency's proposition as fantastic and asserts that his methods will not bring the Bardoli issue nearer settlement.

"The Daily Express" characterises Sir Lesile Wilson's attitude as non possumus.

"New India" describes the tone of the speech as haughty and truculent and says that its effect would be to steel the determination of the sufferers.

"REGRETTABLE BUT NECESSARY"

"The Madras Mail" says that the Government's ultimatum is regrettable but necessary. In plain fact, it should have been launched long ago, or steps should have been taken which would have made it unnecessary.—A. P.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS

CALCUTTA, July 25.

Commenting on the Bardoli situation the "Englishman" writes:—Is law and order to prevail and receive the general support of all citizens? Ot may be admitted that it was a pity that the Government did not recognise the need for an enquiry at an earlier date. That issue is, however, closed and the Government have offered a full enquiry. It rests now with the Bardoli leaders to give evidence of their desire to arrive at a settlement.

"Forward" writes:—The hand that will sign an order for enforcing the ryots' compliance with an arbitrary executive order by bayonets and machine-guns, will, we fear, sign the warrant for the speedy disruption of the British Empire in India.—A. P.

MESSRS IYENGAR & JINNAH

TO RETURN HOME ON AUG. 24

ALLAHABAD, July 26.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. Jinnah and other members of the Assembly now in Europe will return to India on 24th August.—A. P.

JAPAN REJECTS CHINESE DEMANDS

NO ABROGATION OF 1896 TREATY

PREMIER TANAKA ON JAPANESE POLICY

LONDON, July 25.

Tokyo.—Premier Tanaka invited the principal diplomatic representatives to the Foreign Office and explained the Japanese policy in China. He said that Japan was unable to accept the demand the Chinese Nationalist Government for abrogation of the Treaty of 1896 and was unable even to agree to the revision of the Treaty until the Chinese Government had withdrawn the notice of abrogation. He regretted that the Nationalist Government had violated the spirit of the Washington Treaty as regards salt and postal revenue.—Reuter.

AMERICA GIVES THE LEAD

CHINESE PROPOSAL ACCEPTED

LONDON, July 26.

Washington.—The Government has agreed to the proposal of the Chinese nationalist authorities to negotiate a new commercial treaty granting China full autonomy in customs tariffs and stipulating adequate protection for Americans in China and equal treatment for Americans with other nationalities.—Reuter.

IRISH SCHEME FOR INDIA

NEHRU COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

JOINT ELECTORATES WITH SEATS RESERVED

CALCUTTA, July 25.

It is understood the framers of the Swaraj constitution have to a great extent adopted the Irish Free State constitution and Dr. Besants' Commonwealth of India Bill as their model—says the Allahabad representative of the Statesman. It is believed that the Nehru Committee recommends the creation of a new Parliament consisting of two Chambers on the analogy of the Chamber of Deputies and Senates of the Irish Free State. The provinces are to have one Chamber only and will be made independent units regarding the administration of provincial subjects.

Regarding the rights of the minorites the report rescinds the Lucknow Pact and suggests the representation of all communities through mixed electorates. As an alternative compromise it recommends the reservation of seats for minorities through Joint electorates for a short period of ten yeras.—Free Press.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DISTURBANCE

NAHAS PASHA WARNED

LONDON, July 26.

Cairo.—The Governor of Cairo on behalf of the Minister of Interior has communicated a warning to Nahas Pasha that the latter would be held responsible for any meeting or demonstration which resulted in disturbance.—Reuter.

BAN ON TILDEN LIFTED

LONDON, July 25.

Paris.—Mr. Collum, President of the United States Lawn tennis Association has assumed the responsibility of authorising Tilden to play in the Davis Cup.—Reuter's Special.

BELUR DISASTER

40 MORE ARRESTS

STARTLING DISCLOSURES IN AN ALLEGED STATEMENT

CALCUTTA, July 26.

Forty more arrests were made yesterday in connection with the railway disaster on the East Indian Railway near Belur on the night of July 8. The total number of arrests is now 46 and an unconfirmed report states that two other men were taken into custody at Tikiapara, Howrah, yesterday.

Early in the morning a party of police visited Dankuni Railway Station where 39 railway employees were arrested. Included among the men are the permanent way khalasis and porters. From some of the men clothing and other articles believed to have been property of some of the victims of the disaster are said to have been recovered. 39 of the arrests were made at the employees' quarters. A cooly named Dhananjai, however, was apprehended at home near the village of Dankuni, the scene of the tragedy.—A. P.

REPORTED STATEMENT BY LILLOOAH WORKSHOP EMPLOYEE

CALCUTTA, July 25.

An important statement regarding the Belur train smash is reported to have been made by Mr. Abdul Rahim, an employee of the Lillooah Workshops. Accompanied by another employee at the Lillooah workshop Rahim appeared before the Deputy Magistrate of Serampore on Monday and made a startling statement regarding the disaster in which more than thirty men are alleged to be involved. The man who accompanied him also made a separate statement. The Magistrate ordered the arrest of Rahim who was later sent to the Serampore Jail. Four others have also been arrested in this connection. They were placed before the same Magistrate yesterday and remanded to the Hooghly Jail until August 6th.—A. P.

TANGIER AGREEMENT SIGNED

LONDON, July 25.

Paris.—The French, British, Spanish and Italian representatives have signed the Tangier Agreement.—Reuter.

S. I. RY. STRIKE

MUCH IMPROVEMENT IN SITUATION

TRICHINOPOLY, July 26.

The Agent, South Indian Railway, wires from Trichinopoly:—

The situation on the S. I. Railway today is generally very much improved.

On the broad gauge practically all the menial and gang staff have returned to duty and train service is improving. No. 11 Mail being only 5 minutes late.

On the metre gauge the position is much quieter and the menial staff are gradually returning to duty.—A. P.

SULTAN OF OMAN IN LONDON

LONDON, July 25.

His Majesty King granted audience to Sultan of Oman—Reuter's Special.

SIR CHUNILAL'S RETREAT

PEASANTS' PROTEST TELLS!

SMALL HOLDINGS BILL POSTPONED

REVENUE MEMBER CHALLENGED

(From Our Special Representative).

POONA, July 26.

If the General of an army after having made elaborate preparations for a war and after having collected the necessary arms and ammunition and requisite manpower sued for an armistice without firing a single shot, surely that would have been a smaller surprise than the one which Sir Chunilal Mehta sprang upon the Bombay Legislative Council, to-day, by making a dramatic announcement that he did not want to proceed with the Small Holdings Bill at this stage. To all outward appearances it seemed that the Finance Member was all along preparing to cross swords with the House. The nomination of Mr. B. S. Kamat to the Council, and still more the eleventh hour nomination of Mr. Rajadnya of Satara had naturally given colour to the idea that Sir Chunilal would not give in so early as that.

A GREAT SURPRISE.

It is no exaggeration to say that nobody in the House was prepared for the surprise that was in store. Even the day's agenda had no other business except this Bill. Non-official members on their side were all in commotion and excitement making ready for a vigorous and protonged battle against the B. H. In an atmosphere so tense and pregnant with all sorts of speculation the Finance Member rose to perform his task. In slow but unfaltering tones he told the House that he did not want to proceed with the Bill. Thus the "war" ended without a "drop of blood" being spilt!

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

(From Our Special Representative)

POONA, July 26.

There was considerable commotion in the Bombay Legislative Council Hall when the Council met again to-day. The Small Holdings Bill had attracted a number of visitors to the public galleries. Brisk canvassing was going on in the lobbies both in favour and against the Small Holdings Bill. The proceedings began with the swearing in of Mr. Rajadnya who is newly nominated presumably in connection with the Small Holdings Bill.

INTERPELLATIONS.

At question time the Revenue Member was subjected to a volley of supplementary questions by several non-official members. Mr. Chandrachud asked whether Government were aware that Mr. Anderson had issued pamphlets on the Fragmentation Bill and whether they had paid anything for their publication.

The Revenue Member replied that pamphlets were prepared by Mr. Anderson at the instance of Government who had paid Rs. 537 for their publication.

Mr. Nariman asked the Revenue Member to quote another instance where a Government servant who was a member of the Council was allowed to publish propagandist literature at the instance and expense of Government.

The Revenue Member said he was unable to quote an instance off hand.

To another supplementary question the Revenue Member replied that Government were not responsible for the views expressed in those pamphlets though they had taken note of them. The Revenue Member could not say whether or not Government officers got any remuneration by contributing to public Press.

SMALL HOLDINGS BILL ADJOURNED.

After question time the Finance Member made a statement to the House in regard to the Small Holdings Bill. Yet another pleasant surprise was in store for the House and it came in the form of postponement of the Small Holdings Bill by the Government. Sir Chunilal Mehta in explanation said that the Select Committee had unanimously recommended to Government to translate the Bill into three vernaculars and circulate the copies of the translations among the members of the Council and also publish those translations for the information of the public. He was sorry, he went on to say that it was not possible for him to get the translations published in time although the Select Committee had enjoined that procedure. He considered that it was very essential that the full proceedings of the Select Committee, as they had now materialised in the revised Bill, should be available to the public literally and faithfully translated. He could notice in some of the petitions that were presented to the House that the objection taken by the petitioners was to the Bill as it was referred to the Select Committee. That was one instance of the manner in which misconception about the Bill had spread among the public. There was besides considerable amount of disagreement as regards the objects as well as the word-

(Continued from page 8.)

ALL PARTI'S CONFERENCE

POSTPONEMENT OF MEETING

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 26.

The All Parties' Conference dates are likely to be postponed to the 28th, 29th August. Dr. Ansari, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Shafi Daudi suggest that Khilafat Committee, Jmiatulama, Muslim League should hold separate and joint meetings on the 27th and 26th August at Delhi and decide on a concentrated action regarding the questions before the All Parties' Conference

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GOVT. OF INDIA'S NEW LOAN AND BONDS

TO BE ISSUED AT 4 1/2 P.C. FOR TOTAL SUM OF RS. 35 CROREs

The following notification by the Government of India (Finance Department), dated Simla, the 27th July 1928, has been issued:—

"Subscriptions for an issue of (a) a 4-1/2 per cent. Loan, 1955-60, and (b) 4-1/2 per cent. Bonds, 1934, will be received from the 7th August 1928. Subscriptions may be in the form of cash or of treasury bills or of 5-1/2 per cent. War Bonds, 1928. Both issues will be closed without notice as soon as it appears that the total subscriptions to the loan and bonds amount to approximately Rs. 35 crores (nominal, and in any case not later than the 18th August 1928. If, on the evening of the 7th August 1928, the total of the subscriptions exceeds the limit of Rs. 35 crores (nominal), partial allotment will be made to the subscribers in cash so as to keep the total within this sum.

4-1/2 PER CENT. LOAN.

The above loan is issued at Rs. 94 per cent. and repayable at par not earlier than 1955 and not later than 1960.

2. Date of Repayment.—If not previously repaid, the loan will be repaid at par on the 15th September 1960, but the Government of India reserve to themselves the right to repay the loan, or any part of it, at par, on or after the 15th September 1955 on giving three calendar months' notice in the "Gazette of India."

3. Issue Price.—The issue price will be Rs. 94 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

4. Interest.—The loan will bear interest at the rate of 4-1/2 per cent. per annum from the 15th September 1928. Interest will be payable half-yearly on the 15th March and the 15th September, and will be liable to income-tax.

Interest from the date of application to the 14th September 1928, inclusive, will be paid at the time of issue of securities, at the rate of 4-1/2 per cent. per annum on the nominal value of the loan allotted to applicants in respect of all subscriptions.

4-1/2 PER CENT. BONDS.

The above Bonds are issued at Rs. 97-8 per cent. and repayable at par in 1934.

5. Date of Repayment.—The bonds will be repaid at par on the 15th September 1934.

6. Issue Price.—The issue price will be Rs. 97-8 for every Rs. 100 of the bonds applied for.

7. Interest.—The bonds will bear interest at the rate 4-1/2 per cent. per annum from the 15th September 1928. Interest will be payable half-yearly on the 15th March and the 15th September, and will be liable to income-tax.

Interest from the date of application to the 14th September 1928, inclusive, will be paid at the time of issue of securities, at the rate of 4-1/2 per cent. per annum on the nominal value of the bonds allotted to applicants in respect of all subscriptions.

CONVERSION TERMS.

8. 5-1/2 per cent. War Bonds, 1928, will be accepted in subscription to the loan or bonds as the equivalent of cash at their full maturity value, that is to say, at Rs. 105 per Rs. 100 nominal plus the interest at the rate of 5-1/2 per cent. (free of income tax) due on the bonds for the half-year ending the 14th September 1928. At the time of the issue of the new securities, interest from the date of application to the 14th September 1928 inclusive, will be paid at the rate of 4-1/2 per cent. on the nominal value of these new securities.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

9. The loan will be issued in the form of—(i) Stock, the applicants for which will be given Stock Certificates, or (ii) Promissory Notes.

If no preference is stated by the applicant, the securities will be issued in the form of promissory notes.

10. Applications for the new loan must be for Rs. 100 or a multiple of that sum.

11. Applications will be received at any of the following offices:—(a) The Local Head Offices and Indian branches of the Imperial Bank of India; (b) Offices of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, and of the Accountants General, Madras and Burma; and (c) Any Government treasury.

12. Applications may be in the form attached hereto, or in any other form which states clearly the amount and description of the securities required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury or sub-treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid. Applications should be accompanied by the necessary payment in any of the forms mentioned below.

HOW PAYMENT IS TO BE MADE.

13. Payment may be made in any of the following forms:—(a) In Cash or by Cheque.—Cheques accompanying applications presented at a Local Head Office or branch of the Imperial Bank of India should be drawn in favour of the Secretary and Treasurer, or the Agent of the branch, as the case may be. Cheques accompanying applications at a Government office should be drawn in favour of the Government officer to whom the application is presented. (b) By Tender of 5-1/2 per cent. War Bonds, 1928, of which the nominal value is a multiple of Rs. 100. If the cash value of the tendered bonds calculated in accordance with paragraph 8 above is not an exact multiple of the issue price per cent. of the loan or bonds applied for, the tenderer will receive in cash, at the time of the issue of the new securities, the amount by which the value of the tendered bonds exceeds the nearest multiple of the issue price.

(Example.—An applicant tenders Rs. 600 nominal value of 5-1/2 per cent. War Bonds, 1928, in subscription to the 4-1/2 per cent. loan, 1955-60. In accordance with paragraph 8 above, the cash value of these bonds is Rs. 646-8. The applicant will receive Rs. 600 nominal value of the new loan and Rs. 82-8 in cash).

Applicants who tender bonds in payment must transfer such bonds to Government, (a) in the case of Promissory Notes, by endorsing these with the words "Pay to the Governor General in Council" over their signature, and (b) in the case of Stock, by signing the form of transfer deed on the back of the Stock Certificate before a witness. In the case of Bearer Bonds, no writing is necessary.

(c) In Indian Treasury Bills. At the Local Head Offices of the Imperial Bank of India at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, and at the Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Karachi and Rangoon branches of the Bank, Indian treasury bills payable at the place of presentation of the application will be accepted as cash at their face value less discount at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the unexpired portion of the currency of the bills. If the discounted value of the treasury bills tendered is not an exact multiple of the issue price per cent. of the loan or bonds applied for, the tenderer will have to pay in cash the amount required to make up an exact multiple of such issue price.

REFUND AND BROKERAGE.

14. If partial allotment is made in respect of subscriptions received in cash on the 7th August 1928, a proportionate refund will be made at the time of issue of the new securities. No interest will be paid on the amount so refunded.

15. Brokerage will be paid at 1/16 per cent. to recognised brokers and bankers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

16. Applications for subscriptions in cash and in 5-1/2 per cent. War Bonds, 1928, will also be received at the London office of the Imperial Bank of India. Cash subscriptions should be made at the rate for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta on the date of payment.

Advance interest and cash payments due in accordance with paragraphs 4, 7, 8 and 13 (b) above will be paid by the London office of the Imperial Bank of India by means of rupee drafts on India which will be negotiated by the Bank, if the recipient so desires, at the current rate on the date of payment of subscription.

The London office of the Imperial Bank of India will send advices to the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, of all applications received by them for subscriptions paid in cash or by tender of bonds, and the latter will forward the scrip direct to the applicants."

GENERAL STRIKE ON G.I.P. RY?

AGENT TO BE TAKEN BY SURPRISE

15 DAYS' NOTICE GIVEN

REPLY TO WORKERS DEMAND CONSIDERED UNSATISFACTORY.

The G. I. P. Railway workmen in a mass meeting held on Thursday evening at Matunga approved and adopted the resolutions of the Managing Committee of the Railway Workmen's Union passed on Sunday last in regard to their demands from the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway. The Union being recognised by the Agent the meeting was allowed to be held in the compound of the Matunga Workshops by the Railway authorities.

Mr. Jhabwalla who presided explained to the workmen the reply of the Agent, dated the 20th instant, to the demands of the Union and said the reply was very unsatisfactory and if the Agent did not concede their demands they would have to resort to strike. He then moved the resolutions which appeared in the "Chronicle" on Tuesday last) and emphasised that their total strength now was 25,000, who were members of the Union from Bombay to Delhi and Poona to Nagpur. If they struck work the traffic all over the G. I. P. Railway line would be paralysed.

WORKERS' DEMANDS.

He, however, gave intimation to the Agent to agree to their demands within 15 days, which were (1) the cancellation of medical examination, (2) a legitimate increase to the workers whose promotion was blocked, (3) leave for all gazetted holidays with pay (4) the minimum living wage of Rs. 30 and (5) an increase of 10 per cent. on the 1919 wages.

Mr. Jhabwalla refused to fix the date of the threatened strike as he wished to take the Agent by surprise by enforcing a general strike all over the line without giving him any warning. The medical examination, he said, must go, and the workmen should have their holidays. The Agent in his reply had said that he gave two holidays with pay, viz: The King's Birthday and the Empire Day. Mr. Jhabwalla pointed out amidst laughter that to an Indian worker, Diwali and Dassera holidays were more important than the King's Birthday and the Empire Day. In regard to the minimum wages he said that in Lonavia, Kasara and elsewhere on the line the men were paid only Rs. 12 to 15 per month who ought to get Rs. 30 at least.

BENT ON RETRENCHING MEN.

Mr. B. F. Bradley then said that the threat of the Agent to retrench men from 1,600 to 2,000 meant that he was determined to retrench the men under one pretext or another. If he did not succeed in his fight for medical examination he threatened to reduce the number of workmen if they went on strike. The eyes of the whole railway line were now centred on Matunga and Parel, and he hoped they would lead them all successfully if they struck work. Replying to the Agent that in England railway workmen did not get holidays, he said they got living wages and if the Agent gave them living wages they would not press for the holidays.

All the resolutions were passed by the workmen unanimously.

"TAKE THE WAY OF TRUTH"

MAHATMAJI'S APPEAL TO GOVT.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

By the time this appears in print probably the Bombay Government would have made its final decision on the Bardoli question. I am framing this appeal on Monday afternoon when probably the Governor is making his statement before the Council. I know too that the appeal will fall on deaf ears. But as a Satyagrahi, it is not for me to yield to my fear but to do what is right in disregard of consequence. As one intimately connected with the movement it is perhaps my duty to appeal to the Government to desist from a course which has been universally condemned and which, so far as I am able to judge impartially, cannot be defended on any ground whatsoever.

WHAT GOVT.-OFFER MEANS.

The offer made at Surat is less than what according to reliable rumour had been offered privately. The conditions named by Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel have been the conditions always contemplated by him and in various ways conveyed to the Government. He has asked for nothing that has not always been done in honourable settlements. If it is acknowledged, as it has been acknowledged even in unexpected quarters, that the people of Bardoli and Valod have undergone terrible sufferings for the sake of what to them is a matter of principle, they have not done so merely to have an inquiry by a subordinate revenue official into individual cases which the inquiry proposed by the Government amounts to in fact; nor can the people be expected to forego valuable land which they contend has been wrongly forfeited; nor yet can they as honourable men and women leave in the lurch those who have been wrongly made to suffer. The Government offer means that although the people have done wrong in refusing payment of the enhancement, they would graciously reopen individual cases if the people will cease to do wrong and if they will deposit the very amount which they say is wrongly imposed on them. This is a position which no leader worth the name can possibly subscribe to, when he has no conviction of such wrong on the part of the people and when on the contrary he has the deep conviction that the people are altogether in the right and the Government hopelessly in the wrong.

BAREST MINIMUM.

But Sjt. Vallabhbhai does not make, like the Government, impossible conditions. He does not ask the Government to own themselves to be in the wrong. His letter reduced to one sentence asks the Government to refer the question of right or wrong to a committee of the Government's choice with the only reasonable proviso that it will adequately represent the people. And in making his counter proposal he asks the Government to recognise the natural and logical consequence of such an impartial committee, viz., to revert to the 'status' quo ante bellum.' I venture to suggest that he would be guilty of a gross breach of trust if he asked for or took less. In his proposal there is no humiliation intended or implied of the Government. His reasonableness and anxiety to come to any honourable compromise limits him to the barest minimum. For it is surely open to him to raise the whole question of the revenue policy of the Government and ask for damages for the terrible losses suffered by the people during the past four months without any fault of theirs.

Two courses are open to the Government—either to bow to the public opinion of all India and accept Sjt. Vallabhbhai's offer or in order to uphold a false prestige to reassert the doctrine of frightfulness. If it is not too late, I appeal to the Bombay Government to take the way of truth.

SIR CHUNILAL'S RETREAT

(Continued from previous page).

ing of several clauses of the Bill. Concluding the Finance Member said that with the greatest regret he had to tell the House that he did not want to proceed with the Bill at this stage. However much he might regret personally to take such a course, personal considerations should have no weight on an important measure of this kind. With great reluctance, he added, he had to leave the consideration of the Bill to a future day. Mr. Pahalajani questioned whether at that stage the Bill could be postponed without the permission of the House. Several points of orders were raised by members to ascertain the stage at which the Bill was left after the statement of the Finance Member. Some members even went to the length of suggesting to Sir Chunilal to withdraw the Bill and wash his hands off it once for all before the term of his office came to an end.

The President in giving his ruling on the points of order stated that the Bill was at a stage where it was left after the report of the Select Committee.

After this unexpected fate of the Bill the day's agenda was over and the House was not in a mood to take up any new business for which nobody was prepared. The President therefore had no other alternative but to adjourn the House full three hours before the usual time. To-morrow the House proceeds with private business.

SIR CHUNILAL'S THANKLESS TASK

(From Our Special Representative).

POONA, July 25.

The autumn session of the Bombay Legislative Council which is at present in progress is, no doubt, the most momentous session for more than one reason. In this session, the Council has to give its decision on several questions of first rate importance and far-reaching effects. Even the agenda of this session is the heaviest that we had had for many sessions. Had it not been for the eleventh hour dramatic postponement of the bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, the session would have been protracted for over a month as it was apprehended that this bill alone would have taken more than a week for its disposal. Even as the business stands to-day, it is expected to take no less than 25 days unless some more unexpected and dramatic moves shorten this period. As it is, 14 days are allotted for Government business and 9 for non-official business. Government business, among other things, consists of 7 bills including the Small Holdings Bill which alone is likely to go on for weeks together unless some understanding is arrived at between Sir Chunilal Mehta, the mover of the Bill, and the non-official members.

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

The non-official business includes 10 bills and nearly a hundred resolutions. Mr. V. N. Jog's resolution disapproving of the resolution issued by Government on the report of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee and suggesting that the Land Revenue Code be amended in consultation with the non-official members of the Council, which was adjourned at the last session and which, therefore, has got precedence over all other resolutions will not, it is believed, evoke any controversy in view of the fact that the Government have postponed the Land Revenue Bill.

CONCILIATION BOARD.

Among other resolutions, it is likely that Mr. S. K. Bole may ask priority for his resolution which recommends to Government to appoint a conciliation or an arbitration board to settle disputes between the mill-owners of Bombay and the mill-workers. Mr. R. G. Pradhan of Nasik has got some very important resolutions in his name but unfortunately he stands last in the ballot. It is, however, likely that one or two of his resolutions will be given priority in view of their urgency and importance. His first resolution records Council's "high sense of appreciation of the services rendered by Sir C. V. Mehta and Sir Cowasji Jehangir as members of the Government and of the keen sense of public duty evinced by them during their tenure of office." His second resolution recommends to Government to appoint a Committee consisting of seven members of the Council to investigate into the complaints and grievances of the agriculturists in Bardoli Taluka as regards over-assessment in the recent revision settlement and to report on the action that should be taken to restore good feeling between them and the Government in the matter.

SMALL HOLDINGS BILL.

Whether Sir Chunilal Mehta will be able to pilot his Small Holdings Bill successfully through this session or not is still a very difficult problem. Never before was non-official opinion so united on a vital issue as it is on this issue. There is not a single association of cultivators in this Presidency that has not emphatically and in no ambiguous terms condemned this bill. The peasants from all parts of the Presidency numbering several thousands have assembled to-day in a big conference, in the Reay Market, Poona, to record their emphatic protest against the passing of this measure into law. This morning they marched in a huge procession to the Council Hall to present their petition to the President of the Council. The public opinion outside the Council has all along condemned the bill in ruthless terms. Even the provincial conferences have unanimously passed resolutions disapproving of the principle and provisions of the bill.

SHEAF OF AMENDMENTS.

The bill passed its first reading in the last October session after which it was sent to a Select Committee. This time it has come again before the Council with the report of the Select Committee. Apart from the numerous changes that the Select Committee themselves have made, there are minutes of dissent from five members of the Select Committee. And to add to all these acute differences of opinion, the non-official members of the Council have so far tabled as many as 1500 amendments to the bill. The first reading of the bill was carried after the Finance Member had given an undertaking that he would allow even the amendments of principle in the Select Committee and during the second reading of the bill. Some of the amendments that have not been tabled are, therefore, amendments of principle which are calculated to put the axe on the very basic principle of the bill. In view of all these circumstances, it will be no wonder if Sir Chunilal refrains from proceeding with the bill during this session. Once the bill is postponed it will automatically drop as nobody except its sponsor is anxious for its passage.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT PRABHOO

LATE MR. DINKAR K. VIJAYAKAR.

The death occurred on Thursday in Bombay of Mr. Dinkar Khanderao Vijayakar, B.A., J.P. at his daughter's residence near Chira Bazar. He belonged to an illustrious family of the Pathare Prabhoo community in Bombay. His father, the late Mr. Khanderao Morarji, J.P., was the first Indian to be enrolled as a Solicitor of the Bombay High Court. Mr. Dinkarrao received education suitable to his position in life. He was a Xaverite and graduated from the St. Xavier's College with Second Class Honours. He preferred the business line to the lawyer's profession and joined service with Messrs. Ralli Bros. of Bombay

as an apprentice. He served the firm faithfully for a period of four decades in several important capacities and retired only a week before his death. Besides his business activities he occupied his time in serving many social and religious institutions in Bombay, prominent among which are the Shree Mahalaxmi Temple, Shri Thakurdwar Ram Mandir, and the Mahim Shri Ram Temple of which he was a Trustee til' the end of his life. He also devoted a part of his leisure-time to such communal Institutions as the Pathare Prabhoo Charities, and the Relief Fund.

He leaves behind him two sons, two daughters and a large number of friends and relations to mourn his loss.

HARWOOD LEAGUE

CHESHIRES AND R. A. DRAW

The match between the Cheshires and Royal Artillery, played on the Cooperage yesterday, resulted in a goalless draw. Play was very even throughout and at times some good work was seen, best both teams lacked finish and the score is a fair indication of their relative merits.

Cheshires	Nil.
Royal Artillery	Nil.

Referee: A. Reynolds.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

B. B. R. A. vs. Derby Club.

HAGEN BEATS COMPSTON

LONDON, July 25.

Wayland (Massachusetts).—Hagen beat Compston 6 and 5 in the return match over 72 holes.

PATNA, July 25.

The Behar Women's Conference Executive Committee resolved to invite the All India Standing Committee to hold the next Womens Conference at Patna in January next.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

JANUARY.

,, NEW YORK.

	July 26.
Previous Closing Rate	20.29
To-day's Opening Rate	20.42
Difference	plus .13
To-day's Closing Rate	20.70
Difference	plus .41

LIVERPOOL.

	July 26.
Previous Closing Rate	10.67
To-day's Opening Rate	10.79
Difference	plus .12
To-day's Closing Rate	10.5.
Difference	plus .20

Broach Expectation 405 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, July 26.
Silver Ready	27 7 0
Higher	0 2 0
Silver Forward	27 6 0
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, July 26.
1st Settlement	62 11 0
2nd Settlement	62 12 0

BLACK BOTTOM REVUE

SPARKLING SHOW BY BANVARD'S

The Black Bottom Revue, staged by the Banvard London Musical Comedy Company at the Excelsior on Thursday night, was a sparkling and very enjoyable show, full of life and humour. A large audience was present, and the reception they gave the artistes, spoke volumes for the popularity they had achieved. It was altogether a light affair, and the happy arrangement of items made the programme very refreshing indeed. Humour was the key-note of the evening, and though there were one or two sentimental items, these were presented in such a style as to enhance the success of the programme.

It is difficult to select any individual performer for special praise when all contributed in such a splendid fashion towards a revue, which is admittedly one of the best—if not the best—presented in Bombay.

REFORMS IN AFGHANISTAN.

AMANULLA'S NEW MOVE

REPRESENTATIVE JIRGA SUMMONED

POLYGAMY DENOUNCED

PESHAWAR, July 25.

According to "Aman-I-Afghan" a newspaepr of Kabul, King Amanulla announced at a gathering of officials that a Jirga of the representatives of the Nation would be held shortly. It will not be attended by Government servants, who, if they are elected representatives, should resign service. The King further said that polygamy was one of the chief causes of corruption, and in future any Government servant taking a second wife should tender his resignation. With regard to the people already having more than one wife, an announcement would be made after the Jirga. His Majesty advised his officials and subjects not to copy bad customs and habits such as drinking, and dwelt on the necessity of sports for good health.—A. P.

A REPLY TO MR. JOSHI

(Continued from page 6).

its patronage (as in Trinidad, for instance). I pointed out to Dutt that he made an error of judgment in not wiring out a caution to Messrs. Joshi, Ginwalla and Bharucha, as the danger of Labour Imperialism and British T. U. autocracy was of a far graver character in and for India than here or in any of the smaller colonies. There was definite prior knowledge in England that the A. I. T. U. Congress was going "to find no time" for the resolution, recognising the W. W. L. of India, which resolution, in itself, would not take more than two minutes of the Congress.

DANGEROUS COURTING.

The A. I. T. U. Congress did not, by any resolution, authorise the Council to consider, report on or much less to decide upon most important and far-reaching questions like an extraordinary kind of relationship with the British T. U. C., a break with a loyal and useful organisation specially created for safeguarding India's honour and interest, a dangerous courting with certain conferences in England and Europe run by organisations which are rapidly proving themselves formidable enemies of all oppressed and conquered peoples, and who are now notoriously discovered to be subordinate allies of Imperialist rulers in the hopes of securing a division in the loot. After arrogantly overthrowing the Workers' Welfare League of India, and submitting to the process of flattery and false hopes, Messrs. Joshi, Chaman Lal and Co., through simplicity and ignorance, have created a new "White man's burden" in the Labour world. They may bluff the Indian public into a belief that such actions of their Council were constitutional and not wire-pulled by interested agents of pseudo-socialist labour Imperialists, but they cannot easily fool us into such a belief with our clear knowledge of the every day life of Trade Union organisations in Europe. No Trade Union Congress in the world will allow its Council to come to a "binding decision" on such matters without the Congress as a whole body discussing or endorsing same.

CHILDISH EXCUSE.

When the Congress in India had definitely passed resolutions year after year, recognising the Workers' Welfare League of India as their agents, Mr. Joshi and others had maintained direct relations with British organisations, by correspondence as well as during their visits to England. This policy of ignoring the "agents" was carried so far that several persons representing Indian labour had come to England, had frequently and continuously visited British Labour offices and seen British Trade Union officials and studiedly avoided coming near the Workers' Welfare League offices or members in spite of every effort on the part of the League to establish such a contact. The League has for years been holding public meetings and delegate conferences all over Great Britain to expose the real situation in India under British rule. It is obvious that if such meetings should be addressed by Indians coming from India to attend Geneva and other Conferences, our work would gain considerable value. The British T. U. C. has never held a single conference of this character The reason for this attitude has been well-known. First, the Indian Office has always treated the Workers' Welfare League of India as a "dangerous red" organisation and allowed this opinion of theirs to be made known to those Indian delegates. Secondly, the officials in the British Trade Union Congress office and two or three politicians who have always strutted about as "friends" of India's freedom, have cautioned their Indian visitors against this League. When a complaint of the extraordinary attitude of Indian delegates belonging to the Indian T. U. movement, not coming near their official agents and finding all the time necessary for others was made to the head office in Bombay, Mr. Joshi invented and put forward this childish excuse that the resolution that acknowledged the League as the agent contained the words "agents" and not the words "sole agents"! Mr. Joshi, a sensible educated person, a responsible member of the Assembly, knew the broad facts that our League was the only body recognised as agents by a specific resolution and no other body was so appointed, and our complaint was not at all against any courtesy of communication with others, but against completely and deliberately ignoring us.

THE DELHI PLOT.

Now friend Joshi holds up the same silly soppy argument as an eye bandage to the Indian public in defence of the Delhi plot. Will the public ask Mr. Joshi as to where was the necessity of an unconstitutional resolution by the Executive Council at Delhi to break through the All-India Congress resolution of previous years, when according to Mr. Joshi's own cunning argument, the League in London was not the 'sole' agent, and the Indian Council was at liberty to communicate directly with anybody and everybody! Yet, a further and more important question! When, for all these years the Workers' Welfare League was not appointed "sole agents," where did the need arise, to appoint the British T. U. C. as effectively sole agents, and not as additional agents? Is it another white man's monopoly?

We several Indians who have lived long in England, who have taken an active part in British Trade Union organisation, who are able to give their services to the British Labour movement, who know the good points as well as the dangers of the British movement patronising the Indian movement, and who for years devotedly worked for Indian Labour through the Workers' Welfare League of India with those branches of the British Congress that gave proof of genuine interest in Indian Labour and did not mean to use it for their own imperialistic ends with that superiority complex so dear to the hearts of the Social Democrats who have now joined their fortunes with the Conservative aristocrats all over Britain and Europe.

(To Be Continued).

"PEASANTS RUINATION BILL"

SMALL HOLDINGS BILL

ITS PERNICIOUS EFFECT

The Bombay Small Holdings Bill which is proposed to be introduced in the Legislative Council during the current Session has already raised a storm in the Presidency. Protest meetings are being held in all parts of the Presidency. Ram Rai Mohan Munshi, General Secretary of the Farmers Federation, Ahmerabad has issued a number of bulletins in connection with the bill. We give below first of the series:—

BULLETIN NO.

Bombay Small Holdingsor Peasants' Ruination Bill.

1. It is a Bill proposed to prevent fragments and promote consolidation and attacks the civil proprietory rights of the poorest cultivators.

2. It will give the small lands of the poor peasants to his zemindar neighbour.

3. No peasant likes to part with his land large or small.

4. Each peasant struggles and spends to weep his soil which fees his kids.

5. Bribery, corruption, intrigue and chicanery are rife in villages and with petty village officers in daily affairs.

This measure will open a vast field for exploitation of the ignorant poor peasant who will run and spend foolishly in the hope to save his plot.

6. Who will profit?

The zemindar neighbours.

The crooked village Patel and accountant, The intriguing money lender, the rogue clerks and a troop of harpies will crop up who will put the peasant on the rack.

MR. B. S. KAMAT NOMINATED ADDITIONAL M. L. C.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary published on Wednesday states:—

"His Excellency the Governor has nominated Mr. Balkrishna Sitaram Kamat to be an additional member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of Bill No. XVI of 1927 (An Act to prevent the excessive sub-division of agricultural land and to promote the consolidation of such land) introduced in the said Council."

A Rawalpindi message says the through communication between Lakimarwat and Tank has been restored. All trains are now running.—A. I.

INDIAN PRINCES & TREATY RIGHTS

SIR LESLIE SCOTT SUBMITS THE CASE

CLEARING UP LEGAL POSITION

LONDON, July 25.

In a large and plainly furnished Committee room of the Ministry of Labour, Sir Leslie Scott submitted in part the legal side of the Princes' case to the Butler Committee. The Proceedings were private, and strictly businesslike. It is understood that Sir L. Scott has sought to establish that Princes are just in their complaint regarding interpretation of Treaty rights and guarantees. The Maharaja of Patiala was the only prince present at the opening meeting.

To-days hearing marks the end of the first stage in the proceedings before the Committee which is clearing up the legal position. The Committee will again meet on October 15, when it is expected, there will be another big gathering of the princes, including the Nawab of Bhopal and Rana of Cutch. The Princes who had come to London in connection with the enquiry have now dispersed after finally deciding on the Legal opinion to be placed before the Committee. Among those present at today's sitting were Maharajah of Patiala, Rana and Rani of Jasdan, Rana of Kuthor, Rawl of Munsur, Tikka Rani of Kapurthala, Maharanee of Cooch-Behar and Mr. and Mrs. Rushbrook Williams.—Reuter.

NEW ENGINE FOR PRINCESS XENIA

PILOT TO FLY TO KARACHI

LONDON, July 25.

Basrah.—It has been found expedient to despatch from London a new engine for the aeroplane Princess Xenia stranded at Bushire. The Engine is expected to arrive at Bushire about the middle of August. It is believed that the pilot then intends to fly to Karachi and commence a record flight home.—Reuter.

SANTACRUZ NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE

COUNTRY LIQUOR SHOPS

The following letter has been addressed by the Chairman of the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee to the Commissioner of Excise, Bombay:—

I have the honour to approach you, on behalf of the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee to prevent the transfer of the English Liquor Bar opposite to the Post Office near the Railway Station to the Payri's Chawl at the junction of the Chodbundar and Tilak Roads. The Committee have sent a ready a represeutation to the Collector of the Bombay Suburban District, but as they are informed that the matter now rests with you, I am asked by them to address you. The locality in which the Liquor Bar is situated at present is more or less a quiet locality, but the new locality to which it is proposed to be transferred is a crowded one and the Chodbunder Road specially is one of the busiest thoroughfares, there being hundreds of motor cars running on it specially on holidays.

PEOPLE'S COMPLAINTS.

My Committee have received numerous complaints from people of the locality against the proposed transfer and the public meeting held on Monday has passed a resolution condemning it. There is a store called the Britists Store in Willingdon Town on the main Ghodbunder Road where bottles of English wines and spirits are sold. There is, therefore, no necessity for having another Liquor Bar on the Main Ghodbunder Road specially when the residents of the locality take strong objection to it.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

I have to draw your attention to the fact that the Advisory Committee which approved of this transfer has not a single representative of either the Notified Area Committee or the General public of Santa Cruz on it and the Advisory Committee have not consulted at all either my Committee or the general public. They can not, therefore, be in a position to know whether the proposed transfer is in accordance with the wishes of the genera public or not. It may be added that there was no notification either in the Gazette or in any other public paper inviting objections to the step and my Committee fear that the whole procedure adopted in this case is likely to inflict a great wrong and hardship upon the people of Santa Cruz It may also be mentioned that when there was a proposal to allow a country liquor shop to be opened on the main Ghodbunder Road a few years back the then Minister-in-Charge of the Excise Department disallowed it and ordered it to be placed on the East of the Railway Lines at a pretty long distance from the residential locality.

COUNTRY LIQUOR SHOP.

There is practically now no difference between a country liquor shop and an English Liquor Bar which sells retail and there is a danger of turbulent and rowdy elements infesting these streets and making them unsafe for ladies to pass.

NON-BRAHMINS AND SIMON COMMISSION

KALYAN RESOLUTION JETTISONED.

SELF-STYLED LEADERS EXPOSED

POONA, July 26.

A representative public meeting held yesterday night at the Reay Market under the presidentship of Mr. Chikodi M.L.C, non-Brahmin leader of the Karnatik passed a resolution repudiating the Kalyan non-Brahmin conference resolution to cooperate with the Simon Commission. Mr. Keshavrao Bagde, Poona, a non-Brahmin leader made a strong speech exposing the real character of the Kalayan Conference. Only one speaker spoke against the resolution which was passed amidst cheers.—A. P.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE

BOMBAY, July 26.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government paper remains unchanged at five per cent.—A. P.

Lt Col. R. F. W. Lascelles, Commandant, Army School of Education, Belgaum, vacates his appointment on the expiry of his leave.

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YOU can't cover Bombay's morning market with one newspaper. It's a simple problem with a logical, mathematical solution. Bombay has only three morning newspapers.....and the

Bombay Chronicle

is one of them. These three Newspapers cover Bombay's morning market as thoroughly as sunlight floods a field. Remember that the

Bombay Chronicle

has about 30,000 readers daily.....eager, interested, live-minded and progressive.

CUT ME OUT

And send me, with your name and address, to Health Home, (D.11), Samta, Bengal, and you will receive free under plain cover a medical leaflet. It tells you how to regain lost vigour and manhood by a rational Home Treatment.

ASTHMA.

No matter who have failed. Sure and Speedy Cure without relapse. No matter complete or partial. No matter how long and what causes. Cure guaranteed. Particulars free.

S. SHERMAN, Jalalbhanga (Faridpur.)

Nature's way to a perfect complexion

Natural ways are always best. Nature meant women to have a beautiful complexion. Nature gave us a skin which consists of several layers because it meant the outer layer, which is exposed to the air and dust and so gets worn and discoloured, gradually to dissolve away and make room for the fresh, young skin underneath. Unhappily, modern life only too often interferes with Nature's plan and minute particles of the old, worn-out cuticle remain to clog up the tiny pores and choke the young skin underneath.

That's why complexions are apt to become dull and muddy and that's why so many of our professional beauties use Mercolized Wax so regularly. Mercolized Wax has this peculiar property. Gently rubbed in with the finger-tips at night, it quietly and imperceptibly dissolves away all the tiny particles of worn-out skin while you sleep, so that you wake in the morning with a complexion that is absolutely clear and fresh. It is Nature's way to natural beauty. Just try this simple plan to-night, but be sure to ask the chemist for pure Mercolized Wax. Nothing else will do.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

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has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

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Beware of Imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

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only 3 A.M!

The night seems endless to sufferers from insomnia—after an eternity of restless tossing it is only 3 a.m. A night-cap of HORLICK'S will prevent this and ensure sound and restful slumber — HORLICK'S is light and nourishing, supplying necessary nutriment without overburdening the digestive functions.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

The Bengalee

(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

THE OLDEST INDIAN DAILY PAPER IN CALCUTTA.

It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

A CROWN OF THORNS

CALCUTTA CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

"BENGAL WANTS MOTILALJI" SAYS GANDHIJI

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India."—

The Congress crown has ceased to be a crown of roses. The rose petals are year by year falling off and the thorns are becoming more and more prominent. Who should wear such a crown? Father or the son? Pandit Motilalji the weather-beaten warrior or Pandit Javaharlal Nehru, the disciplined young soldier who by his sterling worth has captured the imagination of the youth of the country? Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel's name is naturally on everybody's lips. Panditji says in a private letter that he as the hero of the hour should be elected and the Government should be made to know that he enjoys the fullest confidence of the nation. Sjt. Vallabhbhai is however out of the question just now. His hands are too full to allow of his attention being diverted from Bardoli. And before December comes upon us he may be a guest in one of His Majesty's innumerable prisons. My own feeling in the matter is that Pandit Javaharlal should wear the crown. The future must be for the youth of the country. But Bengal wants Motilalji to guide the Congress barque through the perilous seas that threaten to overwhelm us during the coming year. We are torn within and are encircled by an enemy that is as unscrupulous as he is powerful. Bengal has special need of an older head and one moreover who has proved a tower of strength to her in the hour of her trial. If India as a whole has no easy time before her, Bengal has still less. There are a thousand reasons why Panditji should be chosen to wear the crown of thorns. He is brave, he generous, he enjoys the confidence of all parties, Mussalmans acknowledge him as their friend, he commands the respect of his opponents and often bends them to his view by his forceful eloquence. He has moreover deep down in him a spirit of conciliation and compromise which makes him an eminently worthy ambassador of a nation that is in need of and is in the mood to take an honourable compromise It is these considerations which actuate even the dare-all Bengal patriot to want Pandit Motilal Nehru as the helmsman for the coming year. Let the impatient youth of the country wait a while. They will be all the stronger for the waiting.

FIRST WOMAN PILOT IN AIR SERVICE

LADY HEATH'S EXPLOITS

LONDON, July 25.

Amsterdam.—Lady Health temporarily entered the Royal Dutch Air Service as a Second Pilot. She departed for Paris in the passenger plane and returned to Shiphol aerodrome this afternoon, gaining the distinction of being the first woman pilot employed in regular air service.—Reuter.

Delhi.—A clever case of allged cheating is reported from Kashmir Gate, Delhi. It appears that for some time imitation emeralds have been sold in the bazar to various jewellers. The imitation was being so cleverly done that it escaped detection even by experts in jewellery in the city. One Sagarmal is arrested in that connection.—A. P.

BEEJBUND

If one pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 8 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2 (V. P. Charges Extra.)

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM

6 (C). Bairagimatam Street, Madras

TESTIMONIAL:

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:— "Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

SITUATION IN NICARAGUA

MANY "REBELS" SURRENDER

GEN. SANDINO FLED FROM COUNTRY

LONDON, July 24.

Superior (Wisconsin).—The Rear-admiral commanding the United States Special Service Squadron in Nicaraguan waters, has reported to President Coolidge that the activities of the followers of General Sandino have apparently ceased entirely, and that General Sandino is believed to have fled from the country. Many "rebels" have surrendered and given pledges for future good behaviour.—Reuter.

BARDOLI DAY IN BETUL

SUCCESSFUL OBSERVANCE

(From a Correspondent.)

BETULGANJ, July 25.

The Bardoli Day was successfully observed in Betul on Sunday last. The local Congress workers collected subscriptions throughout the day. Prayers were offered for the success of the sacred cause of Bardoli in temples and mosques. In the evening, a largely attended meeting was held under the presidentship of Pandit Brahmadin Sharma. Among the main speakers were Pandit Ram Shanker Misra, Seth Dipchand, M. L.C., Seth Bharonlal and Biharilal Pattan, President of the District Council.

The great significance of the pious struggle at Bardoli was explained by every speaker and a resolution condemning the attitude of Bombay Government and declaring the fullest sympathies with the cause of Bardoli, was unanimously passed.

"ITALIA'S" SEARCH TO CONTINUE

TWO AEROPLANES BEING SENT

LONDON, July 25.

Moscow.—Italian Government has requested the rescue committee to continue the search for the remaining members of the "Italia." Two aeroplanes are being sent to assist in search using the "Krassin" as a base. The Italian Government has offered to assume the cost of supplying the icebreaker the cost of stores and necessary repairs. Meanwhile the Russian Rescue Committee has decided that the "Krassin" should go to Stavanger to effect repairs.—Reuter's Special.

RY. COMPANIES SUBMIT ALTERNATIVE SCHEME

CONFERENCE DISCUSSIONS INTERRUPTED

LONDON, July 25.

In view of the determined labourite opposition to the railway proposals cabled on July 23, it is learned that the Railway Companies have submitted an alternative scheme which, though less drastic, covers a wider field. Discussions of the Joint Conference yesterday were brusquely interrupted, two hours before adjournment, when Mr. Bromley and other representatives of the Locomotive Firemen's Union left the Conference on order to "consider the position". Hitherto they have declined to say whether they intend to return.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH INDIA AND INDIAN STATES

LONDON "TIMES" ON REVISION OF ADMINSTRATIVE MACHINERY

LONDON, July 25.

The "Times" in a leader on the Indian Princes, remarks that the Maharaja of Patiala at the East India Association yesterday certainly said enough to prove that the Princes can show a good case for the revision by British and Indian Governments of the administrative machinery for co-operation between the States and British India. The paper declares that the Princes have a strong case but their singular fear of Swarajist politicians and the Indian Press makes them unwilling to make most of it though the system they represent is older and has deeper roots than democratic institutions imported into India from the West and may well survive them in the affections of the Indian masses.—Reuter.

U. S. MARINES IN TIENTSIN

AMERICAN GOVT. ORDERS IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL

LONDON, July 25.

Washington.—Government has ordered the immdeiate withdrawal of 1,500 marines from Tientsin

LAST DAYS OF TCHANG TSO-LIN

THE DEPARTURE FROM PEKING

The last battle—that at Pao-Fing-Fu between the Northerns and Nationalists is said to have gone in favour of the former. Then why was it that the order to evacuate Peking was given so suddenly? If the special correspondent of the "Matin" of Paris is to be believed Tchang-Tso-lin himself was quite ignorant of the order who then gave the order and why? The "Matin" correspondent in a letter to his paper suggests of the treachery of Tchang Tso-lin's son and incidentally describes how the dead Dictator departed. Here are some extracts from the letter.

On the morning after the order Tchang-Tso-lin "received his three foreign (Japanese) military attaches. One of them did not hesitate to tell the truth which Tchang-Tso-lin took in good part. These attaches have a hand in everything and everywhere t oth eextent that no Chinese intrigue escapes them and they make it known if and when they consider it useful.

"This military attache thinking that there was no time for diplomatic circumlocution declared plainly to the Dictator that he was betrayed by one of the two men in whom he had placed his trust. The phrase was translated by a Chinese official who was present at the interview.

"Tchang-Tso-lin paled slightly under the shock of this revelation but, recovering immediately, he leaned towards the translator and said simply "Who?"

The idea of saying that it was his son was undoubtedly repugnant to the attache and he kept silent."

And Tchang-Tso-lin left Peking.

"Thanks to a friend who spoke Chinese well, I succeeded in entering the station situated at the foot of the imposing Pastar Wall.

"There were many trains that were going to depart at intervals. In the first Tchang-Tso-lin had already taken his seat with his favourite of the moment, the concubine No. 5.

"In the other carriages were high officials of the Fangtien Coterie and the personal body-guard of the Dictator. Then followed numerous horses of pure blood, motor cars, furniture, pianos, gramophones and innumerable boxes, cases and chests: all a confused heap of heterogenous objects in the middle of which sat, in his cage, a magnificent parrot.

"In another train sat Marshall Tchang Chun Chang: he too accompanied by his favourite, (she had the rank of concubine No. 4), 400 soldiers and escort and equally formidable luggage.

"That was really a departure without drums and trumpets. The two convoys took to their routes amidst the silence of numerous spectators."

LATE Mr. M. N GOBHAI

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Merwanji Naroji Gobhai, a well-known Parsi silk merchant, having large business connections with China and Japan. His death took place on Tuesday last at his residence at Chowpatti. The late Mr. Gobhai from an early age took up the work of his ancestral business of silk mercers, and in 1881 he went to China for the firm of Messrs. Burjorji Manekji Kapadia & Co. He returned to Bombay after gaining a wide and unique experience of this line. In those early pioneer days, Indian merchants trading with China had to live at Canton, and no proper facilities existed for their residence at Shameen.

On his return to Bombay, Mr. Gobhai opened a Silk Shop at Chira-Bazar in partnership with his brother, but after a time he closed a shop and opened a firm in Canton in partnership with the late Mr. Sheriarji Karanjia, under the name and style of Messrs. M. N. Gobhai & Co. which firm is still flourishing in Japan and Shanghai and some cities in India. He amassed a good wealth, out of which he gave away large sums in cosmopolitan charities which amount to Rs. 1,50,000.

In 1917 Mr. Gobhai opened an aristocratic Silk shop in Hornby Road, under the name and style of Karanjia & Co. Ltd., which even to-day, ranks as one of the foremost shopping centres of the elite of Bombay. Two years later the firm of Messrs. M. N. Gobhai & Co. was converted into a limited concerm, with a capital of Rs. 50 lakhs, which firm is to-day a leading concern, under the name and style of "Gobhai Karanjia Ltd." Thus the late Mr. Gobhai has established, through sheer ability industry and personal labour, not only his ancestral silk trade shops but he has taken a very keen interest in other various activities of his firm.

Mr. Gobhai was from his early age the bosom friend of the late Mr. Merwanji Mehta, the merchant prince of Calcutta, who expired only ten days ago, and the deaths of two well-known Parsi merchants in such a short interval is a sad loss to the Parsi community.

In view of the heavy financial commitments the Calcutta Corporation has decided to ask the Government to sanction the raising of a loan of Rs. 03,22,000. A. P.

The Viceroy and Party left by special train for Waltair from Puri on 25th inst.—A. P.

G. I. P. RAILWAY UNION NAGPUR

DISSATISFACTION WITH THE AGENT'S REPLY

(From a Correspondent).

NAGPUR, July 22.

Another very largely attended meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Workers of Nagpur was held on Saturday, near the Railway Station, Mr. R. S. Ruikar presiding. He explained to the workers the demands put forward before the Agent by the Union and examined carefully the Agent's reply to the same. He expressed surprise that the Agent should have required one month to bring out such an empty reply. He said that the Agent had given a feat refusal to all the demands put forward by the union though they were very moderate and considerate. He exhorted the workers to enroll themselves in very large numbers in the Union and to fight for their demands; unless the Agent was convinced of the strength of the Union and the workers' determination to fight for their rights, he said that there was no possibility of obtaining any of their demands. Resolutions similiar to those of the Ajni meeting were passed and the following resolution was passed in connection with the Agent's Reply to the Union demands:—

(1) This meeting strongly protests against the Agent's reply to the Union Demands and records its opinion that it is most unsatisfactory and requests the G. I. P. R. General Union to take joint and concerted action to fight for the demands of the Union.

The resolution was passed amidst very great enthusiasm.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION

AN INTERESTING CASE FROM THANA

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, July 23.

A very interesting case is going on before Mr. Ranadive, the First Class Magistrate, Thana, in which one Mr. Louis Remedius stands charged under Section 500 (Defamation) of the Indian Penal Code at the instance of Mrs. Juliet Soares. Before the case was called out to-day the Court-room was packed with the residents of Khatalwada, Thana which is also the place of residence of both the complainant and the accused. The story of the prosecution is briefly as follows:—

PROSECUTION STORY.

On the 21st of June at about 7-30 p.m. the complainant, Mrs. Soares went out for a stroll along with Miss "Rebello—on the road outside Khatalwada. They went as far as the bridge where they saw a group of young men including the accused sitting. In that group was one Mr. Patrick Rodriques who asked the complainant as to what was the latest news. The complainant replied "The latest news is that my husband is given a fine title behind his name—that of Lal Topiwala. The reference was to those milkmen from Bassein who wear red caps. The accused therefore got excited and said "Who said that?" The complainant said "I believe it's you."

Thereupon it was alleged the accused burst forth into a fusillade of abuses in the following way: "Clear out from here, get away from this road. You are a bad woman. I hate you. I don't like you. You are a disgraceful woman. You have come here to spoil all the girls from our village. If I want to disgrace you, I can do it just now."

By the terms "Bad woman" and "disgraceful woman", complainant understood a woman with an immoral and loose character, a woman who has disgraced herself before." By saying that complainant had gone to Khatalwada to spoil the girls, the suggestion made according to the complainant was that the complainant was a woman of loose morals and that if the girls of the village associated with her they will also become bad like her.

In all four witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution and the cross-examination was reserved. The case stands adjourned till to-morrow when it would be decided as to whether the charge should be framed or not. Mr. M. K. Azad Bar-at-Law assisted by Mr. A. V. Chitre appeared for the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. Dias, Solicitor, Bombay.

MARATHI BALLADS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of good fortune that Mr. Y. N. Kelkar has published a new authorised edition of the "Ballads of the Marathas". Mr. Yeshvantrao Kelkar the worthy son of his worthy father Mr. N. C. Kelkar is a sincere student of Maratha history and literature. I take this opportunity to offer him hearty congratulations upon his binging out the new volume on the Historical Ballads of the Marathas and thus crowning his strenuous efforts in that matter for the last two or more years. The various notes and explanations that he has added to every ballad are scholarly and demonstrative of his hard work in the subject. The historical author's services to the nation and have donated sum of rupees two hundred as a reward for the literary merits of the authors.

Mr. Y. N. Kelkar after graduating from the Tilak Vidyapitha took to the study of Marathi literature and history and is a sincere worker in the field. His efforts have been crowned with success at last and he has brought out a work worthy of his efforts. The Maharashtra readers will anxiously await the second part of the book.—Yours etc.

MARATHA.

FRESH FROM ENGLAND always
Not made in England to-day and somewhere else to-morrow, 'Passing Show' are always made in London, England-always to the same high standard of Quality and Purity
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CIGARETTES
GOLDEN IN COLOUR - GOLDEN IN QUALITY
AWARDED THE CERTIFICATE OF THE INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE FOR QUALITY AND PURITY
PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES
They never vary!
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Skin Tortures End

And Sore Places heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery.

Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 5 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."

Profit by Mrs. Williams' experience and

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BOMBAY FRIDAY JULY 27 1928

LONDON TOPICS

MENTORS OF INDIAN STUDENTS

SAKLATVALA & STRIKE

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, June 28.

Following one of the many political rumours circulating recently, I called upon Mr. Saklatvala to ascertain if he was "taking a hand" in the Bardoli question. Prepared as I am for versatile activities on the part of the Member for North Battersea, I must confess I came away wondering if there was anything on earth that he had not got a hand in.

This is not the result of loose talk or boasting but of documented data, and we will start with Bardoli first.

Bardoli is not ignored in this country. There is a firm resolution to understand the struggle, and then to support it.

When I presented some papers of explanation of the Satyagraha to the member for India he gave me a sheaf of other papers which materially increased my own knowledge of the subject. He told me he had received great and unselfish help from a distinguished visitor to London, whose name (though he gave it) I prefer to keep from the obervation of the India Office and Great Scotland Yard.

And furthermore, I may tell the Indians in India that their brethren in London are not forgetting the pitiable case of the much-wronged Maharaja of Nabha. They and English supporters have formed a Gurucharan Defence Committee. But that is by the way. What I was talking about was the multiplex activities of the M.P. for North Battersea, Mr. Saklatvala.

A NON-POLITICAL STUDENT OF POLITICS.

It must not be imagined that the "Member for India" is exclusively consulted by politicians or radical agitators. He receives constantly all sorts of letters from all sorts of people. Thereby hangs a tale, and I think I must expose the heartless and annoying procedure of our authorities here towards a non-agitator, whose own interests and feelings might perhaps shun publicity.

Mr. Ahmad Mukhtar, a lecturer of Aligarh University, came to this City and joined the School of Economics. He was engaged in preparing his thesis on Factory Labour in the Punjab to submit to his University in qualifying for a degree. There is nothing wrong in showing such a paper to others, and asking the views and impressions of Labour representatives in England or anywhere else. Mr. Mukhtar wrote to some such persons for comments and observations. Among others he wrote two or three letters to Mr. Saklatvala about various Indian Labour organisations. This would be about November 1927. Mr. Saklatvala replied that he found the subject and treatment interesting, and that Mr. Mukhtar would benefit by attending a meeting of the Workers' Welfare League of India.

Mr. Saklatvala wrote quite openly, his correspondence is always officially opened, in any case, so there is no great virtue in frankness. He told Mr. Mukhtar that he found that the thesis, which would probably (as is usual) form a published volume eventually, deficient in one or two essentials. To restrict the area of examination to the Punjab would be to make it comparatively uninteresting throughout India, as the Punjab was not a preponderantly industrial province. If he expanded the sphere of examination, he would possibly have a great reception as a writer. Mr. Mukhtar replied that the subject was fixed by the University authorities and were not in his discretion. Harmless and non-political correspondence of that nature was all that transpired.

THE PERSECUTION MACHINE STARTS.

Only last week, after a lapse of months Mr. Mukhtar wrote again to Mr. Saklatvala saying that a larger work was in contemplation now, dealing more generally with Indian Labour. After some delay, he called upon Mr. Saklatvala and surprised the latter by announcing that he had had several visits from Scotland Yard. The force seems resolved to avenge its retreat from Hyde Park by an attack on Parliament Hill Fields. I think it very hard that I should have to explain a splendid joke like this; but my Indian readers must be told that Mr. Saklatvala lives opposite the northern playground of the people, Parliament Hill Fields, Highgate.

This is apparently another example of the incurable mixture of pettiness and frightfulness exhibited by the police of imperialistic countries towards the citizens of colonial and subject lands.

THE PROPER RETORT.

Some people may think that it is impossible to resist such a machine of terrorism as that of the Home Office in combination with the India Office. My view is, on the contrary, that Joynson Hicks and Birkenhead cannot fight a nation; and that their plans will fail utterly if the Indian visitors to these shores adopt the following policy. Without regard to opinions or class, they should all correspond with the Member of Parliament for North Battersea, on any subject or none at all. They should keep in touch with him in the House of Commons; they should ask his opinion about everything from politics to theatre seats. If all Indians were to write to a person under the observation of the Government departments, it would be physically impossible to exercise the present Tsarist control over student and graduate, investigator and author, now attempted by the "inquisition of State."

GOWER STREET.

This brings me again to the inevitable Mr. H. S. L. Polak. This gentleman is, he confesses it himself, a warm-hearted and unselfish friend of Indian Freedom. His interpretation of abolishing slavery is to fetter India with a "Dominion Status" under the Stepmother of Parliaments. But he has just been doing a bit of good work for Mother England.

All University students have for years past invited political speakers of all shades of opinion to address their "Unions" or debating circles. They still enjoy that freedom without let or hindrance from the authorities of their Universities.

Indian students in London have a home at Gower Street, where, ostensibly, the same liberty exists. It does, indeed, exist, until willfully invaded and curtailed by some arbitrary action. It is becoming more and more noticeable that it is being curtailed not by Scotland Yard or King Charles Street, but by a Committee. On this Committee the chief figure, and the chief person to censor political opinion, is Mr. H. S. L. Polak. The other reactionary is Mr. Bevan; once expected to rise to an exalted position as a liberalised Liberator of Happy India.

A CHANGE O'ER THE SPIRIT OF THE DREAM.

Formerly, Saklatvala was invited among the galaxy of stars to illuminate Gower Street discussions. Eventually this precious Committee, animated with the true spirit of "Dominion", forced the students to abandon the request.

Now there are other leaders of Indian thought in our midst. Many of them are worlds away from the Red ideals of the banned and vetoed Mr. Sak. But they are none the less formidable to the tremulous Indo-British Indians located here and taking their orders from the translators of "Dominion". Leaders periodically arrive here, and naturally send a wave of healthy interest and vitality through the body of Indian students, without which they will develop into British Indians. It will be beyond belief that the censorious committee will prevent the Indian students from hearing their own honoured countrymen. Only from the exceptionally fanatical enemies of India could one reasonably look for such an attack.

Last year we heard rumours that attempts were made to stop students from inviting Pandit Motilal Nehru; and there were echoes about his being afterwards vetoed.

This year Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, a recognised leader of Indian opinion if ever there was one, one who although to-day the best of constitutional fighters, has occupied the highest position in Government, has been added to the list of speakers invited by the students. The matter, however, had to be passed upon by the larger Committee, which includes so many friends of "Indian Freedom." Mr. H. S. L. Polak, I am informed, caried on a vigorous campaign against the invitation of Iyengar, suggesting, humiliating embargoes, such as admission only to an 'At Home' but not as a political speaker. Naturally, the students' committee have rejected the latter part

THE STEEL EASY-CHAIR.

Indians should know the true inner significance of the attitude taken up by Messrs. Polak and and colleagues. It is not alone reds of left-wingers who object to the methods of such folk; the assaults they deliver against free speech are directed not only against reds but against the orthodox leaders of Congress nationalism. The fact is, that like the Anglicised Irishmen (Mr. T. P. O'Connor etc) who have settled themselves comfortably into the steel frame of English politics they have become, sometimes unconsciously, the agents of British Imperialism, willing, if need be to restrain Indians, if necessary to their own prospects and plans. That they do this in a uniformly courteous and affable manner is but an added artifice, or artfulness.

ANOTHER GOOD MAN GONE WRONG.

Mr. Bhakale, the Assistant Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, is one of the visitors to these delectable isles, and he has made a speedy (perhaps a predetermined) choice of his companions and informants. It has become a humorous sight to the English cynic (who, even when benefitting by subservience, ridicules it) that Mr. Bhakale will not move a couple of inches except under the guiding protection of Mr. Tom Shaw and other weel-tested reactor naries. If, for example, Mr. Saklatvala, should see him in the lobby of the House, he will approach and smile sweetly; but will take no steps whatever to see him or other friends of his own trade union movement who have worked in the interests of his "blooming" Congress since its foundation. The writer was himself in constant touch for years with Mr. Bhakale as founder of the Workers' Welfare League; yet did not know of the presence here of Mr. Bhakale until he saw him in the street; nor has he received one telephone message nor a single chit from him.

A WEAK SHOW.

No one respects weakness. Mr. Bhakale may be flatteringly attended by Labour men who admire him (to his face), but they afterwards laugh at his weakness of character. They even say the usual stuff about "Indians being deficient in character and unfit to carry on their own affairs". This is no slanderous libel. I am uttering; I am prepared, if challenged, to give Mr. Bhakale the names of those who said it.

He made an equally weak show at Geneva. Mr. Chaman Lall is, of course as dexterous as ever; all left-wing in talk; but, in practical acts, a supporter of those who, in the British Labour movement, are pledged to conversation with capitalists, oneness with Lord Birkenhead on the advantages of fetters of Empire, and all the abominable reaction of the British Labour Majority that we are here fighting tooth and nail.

ENCOURAGING CONTRASTS.

Among other visitors, Mr. Haque, of Bengal commands considerable respect for his personal honesty. He has never been a "Left Wing". Walker, he is moderate in his speech as well as conciliatory in his demeanour. Yet he is far more broad than Mr. Chaman Lall and shows a higher understanding of the movement as a whole than does Mr. Bhakale.

Mr. P. C. Bose, who comes from the Jharia Miners Union, is beyond question being recognised as the best representative of the Indian workers' that we have had here, from India for a long time past. He, too, does the palpablf proper things:—he freely mixes with all anti-imperialist and truly socialist sections of the Labour movement; he has merited the special attention of the India Office, and has dared to resist its decrees to the possible limit of his powers.

His bold utterances at Geneva, exposing the hollowness of the claim of the master class that "the safety of the miners in India was always their first concern", is a lesson that the General Council here could well take to heart. It is a sample of what fearless Labour advocacy should be.

HOW A STRONG MAN WORKS.

At Geneva he demanded that Indian and other coal miners of the East should be placed on the same basis as the European labourer. This startled the apostles of Brotherhood.

Bose exposed the holiowness of the Washington Conference, where the Government of India easily succeeded in securing differential treatment for Indian Labour. Bose has done well for Labour. Therefore his Geneva Breathren looked upon him as one of these extremists. Fine testimonial!

In England too, Bose has not forgotten his courage. He will not confine his studies to the opinions of the officials and the tools of Empire. He goes everywhere; he seeks friends of Indian emancipation; instead of attending lunches etc. he goes off to the coal-fields to study the lives of the miners and the working of their organisations.

The India Office has, naturally, put obstacles in his way. The India Office allowance to Bose as a delegate to Geneva is far from sumptuous; yet it affords the opportunity to place embargoes on the freedom of the recipient. That is, to try to place those embargoes. Yet he is resolved to spend every possible hour with the miners and investigate independently. He prefers not to be under the tutelage of the General Council which likes miners "like the Devil loves Holy Water". He sees no reason why he should not investigate with the assistance of the Miners' Federation, even if the redoubtable Mr. A. J. Cook is the General Secretary thereof.

Such fine spirits do not get purses, and free railway passes, but the Workers' Welfare League of India has at least succeeded in securing and placing at Mr. Bose's service a touring car for his visit to the coalfields. This will take him from London and through Wales etc.

BOMBAY STRIKE.

We rejoice that the Strike is not dead in Bombay, and we can report that it is not dead in the hearts of the sympathisers here. There is still a large measure of sympathy expressed, to some extent practical sympathy. The workers' Welfare League's appeal for money, though not supported by the General Council (who worked independently) continues to draw support from the Unions. Last week a little windfall fell into the League fund for the strikers in mills in India. The handsome gift of £100 cheque from a Branch (think of it) of one of the English textile dyers' organisations. I shall write more of this later.

MORE INTEREST.

Saklatvala went to Nelson (Lancashire) last week, and this week goes to Rochdale (Lancs) and Swinton (Manchester) to address conferences of textile workers! Who Are On Strike. He explains to all the terific lot of the poor Indian textile strikers. Now, no large money gifts may legally be exchanged between two groups of Strikers, but the moral support of English fighters for Indian strugglers' is bound to be of even greater value than a hypocritical suzerainty over the Indian Unions exercised by English bureaucrats. Let the A. I. T. U. C. and its consitituent elements remember that.

Further we shall not be unable to send the real money as well The League of India has already collected moneys nearly as important as those sent by the General Council. Such emulation is all to the good. Then listen to this bit of news. Mr. Harry Pollitt, well-known as a frank "Minority Movement" leader, received a donation of some £200 for the Indian strikers from some international organisation, or else some union abroad. He naturally wished to pass it on to Mr. Bhakale; whose duty, one would think, was to receive it and distribute it in India. Mr. Bhakale, however, has become the protege of the British T. U. C. and the new spirit was evinced in his refusal to receive the money on behalf of the starving workers he is supposed to represent One of the chief aims of the T.U.C. here is to attract the Indian movement by the financial possibilities of association with its big war chest, and after a period of weaning to cut off the Indian workers from the moral or financial assistance and co-operation of the workers of other countries, or at least those of Russia!

We can only bitterly lament the semi-unconscious support of this conspiracy by the docile response of Messrs. Bakhale and Chaman Lall. They will find the new task of supporting the implications of Labour Empirism another "White Man's Burden". May they soon cast off the old Man of the Sea.

DELHI AND LONDON.

The little tea party of Delhi has not destroyed the Workers' Welfare League of India in England. The League, for example, is taking steps to get that £200 to the strikers in India.

ASIATIC CONFERENCE.

A conference of Pacific and other Asiatic workers is to be held in China this year and it is greatly to be hoped that the workers of India, as a proud part of that great community, will send delegates to it; not delegates of the pro-Empire, but of the pro-worker type.

SRINIVAS IYENGAR.

Space alone compels me to defer to next week the magnificent record of Mr. Iyengar's work for Indian Nationalism here.

Mr. V. R. Shinde, who presided over the Bombay Presidency Farmers' Conference, held recently in Poona.

Mr. Baboorao Jedhe, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Farmers' Conference.

OUTRAGE ON EGYPT

PRESS COMMENTS

The "Musalman" of Calcutta discussing British policy believes that "Britain's hold on the Canal and Egypt's Independence are inconsistent with each other, and one can easily understand to what length Britain may go to strangle Egypt in order to save her empire in Asia." It says:—"We pity the Sultan of Egypt. His Majesty is not free in his own country—in the country which he is supposed to rule. And apparently what he has done has been dictated by the British High Commissioner in Egypt."

A MERE TOOL.

The "Tribune" of Lahore calls King Fuad "a mere tool in the hands of British Imperialism" and utters the warning that "The liberties of a self-respecting people fighting for freedom cannot, however, be played with without entailing consequences of a most serious character. Egypt is not to-day what it was before the war, and the suspension of parliamentary government is sure to lead to grave and widespread discontent amongst the people. Those who sow the wind should be prepared to reap the whirlwind; and England and King Fuad will have to thank themselves for any unpleasant consequences that may ensue from the extremely ill-advised step which they have taken to throttle tle voice of Egypt."

BRITAIN'S HAND.

"Forward" asks:—

"Has the 'strong man' of Cairo, Lord Lloyd, been suddenly seized with the ambition of playing the role of Mussolini? When one recalls the row produced in Downing Street over the Public Assemblies Bill and further that that bill was to have come before the Senate in November next, one is more than inclined to believe that this decree has been foisted upon the toy King of Egypt by His Brittanic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs".

PINCHBECK MUSSOLINI.

The "Muslim Outlook" says:—

"In launching the coup d'etat, King Fuad, no doubt, imagines that he is emulating Signor Mussolini and General Primo de Rivera, and establishing a Fascist dictatorship; but what he is doing is very effectively to play Britain's game. The hand that signed the decree, no doubt was King Fuad's, but the voice that inspired him was that of Sir Austen Chamberlain."

HEALTH OF THE CITY

The Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality has issued the following report for the second quarter ending 30th June 1928 in regard to public health of Bombay:—

The number of deaths from all causes during the quarter was 6,955, being 3,447 less than the average for the second quarter during 1918-1927. Small-pox caused 201 deaths as against 289, the average for the decennium 1918-1927. Cholera accounted for 1 death. Influenza for 22 deaths and Enteric Fever for 38 deaths. The number of deaths from Plague was 141 as against 338, the mean of the preceding decennium. The deaths from Malaria and Ague and Remittent Fever numbered 436 as against 441, in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year and 829 the mean of the second quarter of the ten years 1918-1927. The deaths definitely certified as due to Malaria numbered 62 as against 103 in 1927 and 115 in 1926, in the corresponding quarter.

The births registered during the quarter numbered 5,085 and the deaths 6,955 as compared with 6,086 births and 7,079 deaths in the first quarter of the year.

The second quarterly period of 1928 as compared with the first accordingly shows a decrease of 124 in the total number of deaths, which has been chiefly due to a fall in the number of deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa and Enteritis.

The mortality from Plague, which caused 141 deaths as against 146 in the second quarter of 1927, was 197 less than the decennial mean. Influenza counted for 22 deaths as compared with 19 deaths in the preceding quarter and 12 in the corresponding quarter of 1927. The deaths among infants under the age of 1 your numbered 1,823 as aginst 1,676 in the thers months ended 31st March 1928.

Births.—The number of births registered (5,085, was 601 more than the average of the corresponding quarters of the preceding decennium.

Total Moratality.—The deaths from all cause hegistered in the City during the quarter numbered 6,955 and were less than the decennial average by 3,447.

Infant Mortality.—The infantile mortality 1,823 was 614 less than the mean of the corresponding quarters of the preceding decennium.

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